LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA

Monday, 18th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Birakisor Ray (Cuttack).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ITALIAN MISSIONS

*2325. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Italian Missions started in the country since Independence; and

(b) the names of the places where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The number of Italian Missions or Branches started in India since Independence is seven; six in Bombay and one in Rajasthan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what ostensible work they are engaged?

Shri Abid Ali: They are attending to educational, medical and social service.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if any reports have been received by Government that they are engaged in the task of converting people?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, many reports have been received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, what action Government propose to take in view of the fact that there are reports in the Press about the forcible conversion of Indians by these missionaries?

Shri Abid Ali: I will require notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that they are carrying on medical work also. Could I know, Sir, the number of hospitals opened by these Italian Missionaries and the number of beds provided?

Shri Abid Ali: Notice.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: How many Italians have been imported by these missions and how many of them are doing evangelical work?

Shri Abid Ali: For this question also, I would require notice.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know in what particular areas they are carrying on their activities?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already said, six in Bombay and one in Rajasthan.

Shri M. D. Joshi: In what particular areas of the two States?

Shri Abid Ali: In Bombay there is a branch called Book Stall attached to the Examiner Press Corner of Medows Street in Bombay City; one in Ville Parle, near Bombay; St. Anthony's Convent in Chembur; another branch also in Chembur, near Bombay, and also one each in Sion and Bandra near Bombay. The Rajasthan mission is situated in the District of Dungarpur.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps

*2327. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-Ministry Committee has been formed for co-ordination between the Ministries of Defence and Education to further the activities and progress of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps;

(b) the amount that was spent during 1954-55 for holding Auxiliary Cadet Corps work camps; and

(c) the places where the camps were held?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 8,87,600.

(c) A statement indicating the names of the places where these camps were held is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 1].

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that 55 camps were held. May I know how many of them were held in Community Project and National Extension block areas?

Shri Satish Chandra: Many of these camps were held in Community Project and National Extension areas. In places where there were no National Extension Service blocks, the camps were held in other villages.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the amount contributed by the State Governments towards this sum of Rs. 8,87,600?

Shri Satish Chandra: This amount has been given to us by the Education Ministry out of the sum allotted to them for holding Youth Camps.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the nature of the work that was done by these cadets in the Community Project areas?

Shri Satish Chandra: Construction of roads and water channels, repairing of bunds, desilting of village ponds, levelling of playgrounds, filling up of water-logged areas round villages etc.

शिक्षण संस्थाओं को सहायता

*२३२९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त ऐसी कितनी संस्थायें हैं जहां धार्मिक शिक्षा अथवा किसी धर्म विशेष के धार्मिक ग्रन्थों की शिक्षा दी जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : इस विषय का ताल्लुक राज्य सरकारों से है । भारत सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी धार्मिक संस्था को अनुदान नहीं देती है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी को और बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी को धार्मिक शिक्षा के लिए सहायता देते हैं या नहीं ?

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سنسادھن اور ویگیانک گویشلا منتری (مو ۔ آزاد) : نئے ایکٹ کے مطابق ان دونوں یونیورسٹیوں میں مذہبی تعلیم کمپلسری نہیں ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): According to the New Act religious instruction is not compulsory in either of the two Universities.]

Visits of Naval Ships

*2330. **Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the names of the countries the ships of whose Navy paid good-will visits to India during the years 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): 1953—United Kingdom, France and United States of America.

1954—Netherlands, Ceylon, United Kingdom, Sweden, United States of America, Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Foreigners in Detention

*2331. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners with

their nationalities who were detained in India under the Preventive Detention Act in the years 1953, 1954 and upto the 28th February, 1955; and

(b) whether their cases have been reviewed by the Advisory Board?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 2.]

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know the reasons for detention; was any evidence of espionage found?

Shri Abid Ali: I would not be able to indicate the reasons for detention.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Are these persons whose cases were reviewed by the Advisory Board still in detention?

Shri Abid Ali: One Tibetan has left the country; he was released. The three Germans have also been released and one of them has already left, the other two are waiting for passages for leaving the country. With regard to the Burmese the statement contains the information.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know if any of the cases were brought before the Supreme Court of India?

Shri Abid Ali: Not to my knowledge.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether the Germans who were detained belonged to East Germany or West Germany?

Shri Abid Ali: That information is not available.

Dr. Rama Rao: Of the three Germans who were detained, it is stated in the statement that two were ladies. Why were they detained and why were they released so soon?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already submitted that I would not be able to indicate the reasons why they were released, except that it was considered not necessary to detain them further.

AGHORESVARA TEMPLE AT IKKERI

*2332. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the "Aghoresvara Temple" built at Ikkeri in the Shimoga District (Mysore State) needs repairs; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking the necessary steps in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Government are themselves aware that the temple is in need of certain minor repairs and necessary steps to carry out the repairs are being taken.

Shri Wodeyar: Since the temple has a glorious chapter in the annals of Indian architectural history, will Government revive the cultural beauty of the temple built by one of the great administrators of India by the name of Shri Shivappa Naik?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the Archaeological Department of the Central Government is concerned, I think their responsibility and duty is to maintain the temple as it is.

SEPARATION OF AUDIT FROM ACCOUNTS

*2333. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the names of the States which have agreed so far to the separation of Audit from Accounts?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The West Bengal Government have agreed to make a beginning with the separation of accounts from audit in two of their Departments. The comptroller and Auditor-General is in correspondence with the other State Governments.

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह : क्या दूसरी सरकारों की ओर से कोई सूचना मिली है या

नहीं कि इस तरह की देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have not received any views, except of the Government of West Bengal.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know, Sir, whether the views of the Madhya Bharat Government have been received in this matter?

Shri M. C. Shah: To my knowledge, no.

ठाकुर पुनल किशोर सिंह : बिहार सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार भेजा गया है ?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have already stated that the West Bengal Government have separated and the matter is in correspondence with regard to the other Governments.

Schools in Tribal Areas

***2334. Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open schools in Tribal Areas to impart free education;

(b) the steps taken so far to spread mass education in the Tribal Areas; and

(c) the nature of the facilities existing in the Tribal Areas for the education of the masses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The matter primarily concerns the State Governments.

सरदार अकरपुरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आया ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोगों में पहले से कोई तालीम का तरीका है या नहीं, और अगर है तो कौनसा है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: That question should be addressed to the State Government; it is the responsibility of the State Government.

Mysore University

***2335. Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has sanctioned some financial assistance to the Mysore University;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance sanctioned so far; and

(c) the schemes for which it has been sanctioned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,75,000 upto 31st March, 1955.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 3].

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether Government have received any other representation from the Mysore University for grants?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is another scheme of the University Grants Commission which also is under consideration. That proposal is for the grant of an additional amount of Rs. 2,75,000 to the Mysore University for the purchase of scientific equipment for the laboratories. A decision on this subject has not yet been arrived at.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the main purpose for which these grants are generally made?

Dr. M. M. Das: The grant that had already been sanctioned was made for this purpose.

Towards the purchase of laboratory books and journals in science subjects Rs. 40,000.

Towards the purchase of scientific equipment for the following departments—anthropology, statistics, science departments Rs. 1,35,000.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government is aware that a Bill on this subject is pending in the local legislature and what is the Government's reaction to it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a State subject; it is for the State to legislate and not for the Central Government to give directions about it.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any grant has been given for the expansion of medical education?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already mentioned the purpose for which the grants had been made.

अनुसूचित जातियां तथा आदिम जातियां

*२२२६. **श्री रनधमन सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की वर्ष १९५२ के प्रतिवेदन के खंड २० की कंडिका १४ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या "इन्डीजीनस पीपुल्स" नामक पुस्तक में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के संबंध में वर्णित विभिन्न भूलों को ठीक करने के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम कार्यालय से प्रार्थना की गई हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): मार्च १९५४ के जनेवा के तत् दर्शीय मजदूरों की समस्याओं के विशेषज्ञों की समिति के दूसरे अधिवेशन में, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिश्नर ने स्वयं इस विषय की ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम कार्यालय का ध्यान दिलाया था और उन्होंने नामनिर्दिष्ट पुस्तक के अगले संस्करण में इन त्रुटियों के शोधन करने का वचन दिया हैं।

श्री रनधमन सिंह : प्रार्थना के साथ मुख्य किन किन भूलों का सुधार करने की रिपोर्ट दी गई हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : जिनके बारे में मेम्बर साहब ने सवाल में जिक्र किया हैं उन गलतियों के सुधार के बारे में यह बातचीत हुई थी।

श्री रनधमन सिंह : क्या यह भी सत्य हैं कि "इंडीजीनस पीपुल्स" नामक किताब में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ आदिम जातियों के होने का जिक्र किया गया हैं, परन्तु राष्ट्रपति के आदेशानुसार वे लोग आदिवासी होते हुए भी यू० पी० में आदिवासी नहीं माने गए हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : वह किताब तो मैं ने नहीं पढ़ी हैं।

Travel Concessions to University Students

*2337. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the agency through which university students can get 75 per cent. concessions in railway and bus fares for tours during the vacations; and

(b) the rules and conditions for obtaining these concessions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) State Governments and Universities are the agencies through which Ministry of Education gives grants to students for youth tours.

(b) The conditions are that Universities and Colleges apply for grants for approved tours for students through the Universities and the High School Students through the State Governments.

Dr. Rama Rao: Ordinarily, 50 per cent. concession on the railways is granted quickly by the concerned General Manager. Here, they have probably to get a refund. What facilities have the Ministry provided so that the students can get money in advance or even if they pay, they get it back quickly?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the total amount given by the Education Ministry last year? May I also know what is the total number of students who have availed of this concession?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have not got the total number of students at my disposal but the total amount that was given during 1954-55 was Rs. 1,174.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is the Government aware that in various parts of the country, certain associations, calling themselves cultural associations and so on, have sprung up and are collecting funds from students for travels all-over the country and after collecting some money, they disappear?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think that is the concern of the State Governments.

DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

*2338. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct a new building for Defence Headquarters;

(b) if so, where it is likely to be constructed;

(c) its estimated cost; and

(d) when the work is likely to begin?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) On a site to the north of Kitchener Road and west of Willingdon Crescent extending from Kitchener Road up to Talkatora Park.

(c) Rs. 4 crores.

(d) Sometime towards the close of the current financial year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it only due to the inconvenience felt by the Defence Headquarters for lack of accommodation etc. that this building is going to be constructed by them or are there any other reasons for constructing this building?

Dr. Katju: This decision was taken many years ago. It was due to the necessity for giving accommodation not only to the Ministry of Defence and its financial adjuncts and also to the Army Headquarters but there are 23 units under the Army Headquarters who require accommodation and who are now lodged in hutments which have outlived their life and which are costing us a great deal; therefore the need for a new building is very great.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have made any effort to locate some of these offices in defence buildings at Dehra Dun and other places which are lying vacant?

Dr. Katju: I do not know about that, but it is very desirable that all these offices should be located together at one place for the sake of convenience.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस बात का भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि इन हटमेंट्स में ही कुछ सुधार अथवा संशोधन करने के बाद यह दफ्तर वहीं पर क्यों न बना लिया जाय बजाय इसके कि एक अलग से इस के लिए बिल्डिंग बनाई जाय ?

डा० काटजू : इंजीनियर साहबान यह कहते हैं कि इन पुराने हटमेंट्स को जिन्दा रखने में जितना खर्च आयेगा उससे कम खर्च में एक दूसरी बिल्डिंग बन जायगी।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this Rs. 4 crore building will be constructed departmentally or given to contractors at competitive rates?

Dr. Katju: I am unable to answer this question. It is the business of the Ministry of Housing. Probably, they will take necessary steps and the most appropriate steps.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if the Military Engineering Service is not to be associated with this construction?

Dr. Katju: I am unable to answer this question. I want notice.

MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

*2339. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total sanctioned cadres of the Military Nursing Service in all categories;

(b) the actual strength of each cadre at present;

(c) whether there are any Short Service Regular Commissioned ranks in this Service; and

(d) the manner in which recruitment is made to the various Cadres?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 4.]

Shri K. C. Sodhia: From the statement it appears that the actual strength of the cadre is 553 while the sanctioned strength totals 797. What are the reasons for such a wide difference between the two?

Sardar Majithia: Lack of suitable officers and nurses.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the difference between temporary and regular service as regards pay and status?

Sardar Majithia: There is no difference in pay.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Have the Defence Ministry any institutions for the further training or initial training of these nurses?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir. We have started a class where we admit about 30 nurses every year for their training and ultimate absorption in the services.

Dr. Rama Rao: From the statement of the Minister are we to understand that we are not able to get 122 nurses? The authorised strength is 300 whereas the actual strength is 178. Are we to understand that we are not able to get 122 more nurses for regular service?

And there is one item Auxiliary Nursing Service. This is not in the authorised list but suddenly appears in the actual list. May I know the reason for this?

Sardar Majithia: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we are making up the deficiency from amongst these temporary nursing services and also from the civilians, and the deficiency is being made up. But naturally it will take some time because we have to select the best material available which suits our requirements. And the other thing is we cannot straightway fill up the whole lot, because that will create a block in further promotions. We have to create blocks in the service.

So far as the second portion is concerned, that cadre started off in the war and contained untrained nurses. That is wasting out.

ALL INDIA SERVICES

*2341. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of appointments made in the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Foreign Service since the 15th August 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is as follows:—

I.A.S.	... ...	914
I.P.S.	... ...	590
I.F.S.	—	150

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how many out of these are selected from the State cadre and how many by direct recruitment?

Shri Abid Ali: I want notice.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know from the Backward Classes how many are selected?

Shri Abid Ali: That information is not available with me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that selection from the State cadre had been solely on the basis of past records kept by State Governments and on the basis of interview?

Shri Abid Ali: That also was one of the bases, Sir.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of the Scheduled Caste candidates have been selected?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already said that I have not got that information here.

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS

*2344. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the procedure of selection adopted by Regional Selection Committees for the award of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 5].

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: From the statement I find that written tests in basic knowledge of English and Hindi are held. May I know from the Parliamentary Secretary whether it is not working as a handicap to those who do not know Hindi?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member goes through the whole statement he will find that the result of this test in English and Hindi is not exclusively taken into consideration in finding out the merit of the boy.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it the point of the Parliamentary Secretary that the Hindi test provided here will not be taken into consideration when selection is being made? For what purpose has Hindi been made the basis of written tests if that is not the basis for selection?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member will see that the oral examination is conducted in the mother-tongue of the child. And those students who do not know Hindi or English do not suffer any disability on that account.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are three considerations on which candidates are selected for scholarship. The second consideration, according to the statement, is oral test. That is true. But the first consideration is whether the candidate knows Hindi or not, whether he is capable of going and appearing for a written test. Is it true that that consideration weighs very much in the selection of candidates?

Dr. M. M. Das: As I have said, the results of this test are not taken into much consideration for selection. I would refer the hon. Member to the second paragraph of the statement from which he will find that the medium for the oral tests as well as for the tests in General Knowledge and Arithmetic was English, Hindi or the mother-tongue of the candidate as preferred by him and indicated in his application. The marks obtained by a candidate in English and Hindi are not added to his or her total marks for purposes of selection.

प्रविधिक तथा औद्योगिक संस्थायें

*२३४५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ मई, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२१५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई प्रविधिक तथा औद्योगिक संस्थाओं के पुनर्गठन की योजना के बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**परिशिष्ट रख, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६**]।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जो विवरण रक्खा गया है उस से मालूम होता है कि ८ नाम यूनिवर्सिटी टेकनिकल इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स और २ और यूनिवर्सिटीज को सहायता देने के बारे में सिफारिश की गई है, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष बहुत कम रकम दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि जितनी सिफारिश की गई थी, उतनी सहायता नहीं दी गई ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The U. P. Government sent us a comprehensive scheme for approval of the Central Government or the University Grants Commission. The scheme consists of (a) conversion of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur into a Technological University, (b) development of twenty-two non-University technical and industrial institutions in the State for undergraduate courses, and trades courses, and (c) development of three University institutions for under-graduate courses. I beg to submit that out of these, so far as the conversion of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute into a Technological University is concerned it is under the consideration of Government. But pending this consideration, namely the conversion of this Technological Institute and some others into a Technological University, the U.P. Government and the Central Government have agreed that these institutions will be developed for bringing them to the proper standard. Then, out of the other institutions, eight of them give training in trades courses. So they relate to the Labour Ministry of the Central Government, not the Education Ministry. Then, one of the Institutes relates to the Railway Board, because it is maintained and administered by the Railway Board. Out of the remaining ten or nine, eight have been selected for giving grants for their development.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : विवरण के अन्दर यह लिखा गया है कि अभी तक अन्य संस्थाओं के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस का निर्णय हो जायेगा और कौन सी संस्थायें हैं जिन के विकास के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سلسادھن اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد): کوئی خاص وقت نہیں بتلایا جا سکتا - بہت سی باتوں پر غور کرنا پڑتا ہے - جب تمام باتیں صاف ہو جائینگی تو آخری فیصلہ ہوگا۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No specific time can be given. Many things have got to be considered. The final decision will be made when all the information is received.]

Oil and Gas Division

***2346. Shri N. B. Chowdhury**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Oil and Gas Division is likely to start work;

(b) which part of the country will be selected first for oil prospecting;

(c) whether the Division will be manned by Indian personnel or foreign technicians will also be employed; and

(d) whether Government have obtained the necessary equipment for oil prospecting, drilling etc.?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The nucleus of this Division has started work in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan.

(c) The Division will be mainly manned by Indian personnel but foreign experts will also be employed whenever necessary.

(d) Some instruments and equipment for exploration work are available. A large amount of equipment required for prospecting and drilling is being obtained.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What are the reasons for not taking up such work first in some parts of the area where possibility of the existence of such oil has already been ascertained by aero-magnetic survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some areas have already been given over to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. They are doing such work in our association. We want to find out new places and therefore this is being done in Rajasthan.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government propose to ask for technical assistance from the Standard Vacuum Oil Company already referred to, when we have entered into some sort of agreement with them with regard to this oil prospecting work in large areas in West Bengal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are taking all suitable steps, whether it is the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., or any other foreign experts or ourselves, to make our people learn the know-how of these things.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the oil prospecting work entrusted to foreign companies, are Indians associated in every stage of oil prospecting and drilling?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The companies are associating Indian technicians as well as non-technicians for their work.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that while the aero-magnetic survey was going on in West Bengal, although some Indian personnel were associated with the Stanvac personnel, they were not shown the indications or results of the survey in the process of actual surveying?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of such a complaint.

ORDNANCE FACTORY (MADRAS)

*2349. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordnance factory in Madras State is proposed to be removed from there to some other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Presumably the hon. member is referring to the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu. If so, there is no proposal under consideration to move the factory from its present site.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri C. R Narasimhan: To what capacity has the Cordite factory been working all along? What proportion of the civilian and defence needs were supplied by the factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: The factory has a fairly good load. Some articles for civilian consumption have also been manufactured there such as nitro-cellulose for paints, etc.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if the Baldev Singh Committee has made any recommendation for shifting the factory or a change in its set-up? What decision has the Government taken on this recommendation?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no such recommendation. The location of the factory, however, is not very good. It is situated on a narrow gauge hill railway. There are many blockades during the monsoons due to land slides, etc. At present, there is no proposal to shift the factory.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if the Baldev Singh Committee has examined the military and civilian requirements of high explosives and

chemicals in their recommendations regarding the Aruvankadu factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: I can answer that question. But, it hardly arises from this question.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA

*2351. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners whose names have been registered during 1954 in India; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement showing by nationality the number of foreigners registered in India as on 31st December, 1953, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 7.]

Similar information for the year ending 1954 will be available only sometime in the middle of 1955.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there are 206 Portuguese in India. May I know what they are doing here?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha I find that there are 9110 Chinese here. May I know if they belong to the real China or the Formosa part of China?

Shri Abid Ali: I believe they belong to new China.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there are 1101 Germans living here. May I know what they are doing here?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

MANGANESE DEPOSIT IN ORISSA

*2353. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a manganese deposit of about 10 million tons in about 12 square miles has been discovered in the Band area of Phulbari District in Orissa?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 8.]

Shri Raghunath Singh: सर्वे कब शुरू होगा ? May I know when the Survey will start?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some survey has already been undertaken and detailed investigation of the reported manganese deposits has been included in this winter field programme of the Geological Survey of India—the coming one. आगे जाड़े में होगा ।

AIR FORCE GOODWILL VISITS

*2354. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of officers of the Indian Air Force who visited foreign countries on official goodwill visits during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954;

(b) the names of the countries visited; and

(c) the names of the foreign Air Forces who sent their officials on goodwill visits to India, and the number of officers sent during the same years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 9.]

HISTORICAL RECORDS

*2355. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old records belonging to about 13 Residencies, and 21 Political Agencies including the major portion of the

records of the Rajputana Residency dating back to 1805 have been brought to the National Archives; and

(b) if so, whether these records include the unpublished papers of Ochterlony, James Tod and other historical figures?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Records have been received in the National Archives of India from fourteen Residencies and eleven Political Agencies. Records from Rajputana Residency received so far by the Indian Archives do not constitute the major portion of that Residency's records.

(b) Possibly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I draw the attention of the Government to the speeches made by Dr. Tara Chand, the Chairman of the Historical Records Commission in the 28th session at Jaipur where he said that national archives have so far received from 13 Residencies and 21 political agencies. On a comparison, it is seen that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary's number is different.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a controversy about this.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these records are meant to be sent back?

Dr. M. M. Das: To their respective places?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Yes.

Dr. M. M. Das: No. But I am not sure on this point.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether it is a fact that the records of the Rajputana Agency at Mount Abu had been handed over *in toto* to the University of Rajputana?

Dr. M. M. Das: No.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

*2357. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the nature of the assistance and the facilities that Government propose to give to the two Summer Camps for foreign students which are being organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The State Governments concerned have been requested to extend all possible help and co-operation, other than financial, to the Council, in conducting the proposed two camps successfully. Proposals are under consideration to grant concessions in Railway fares to all the students participating in the camps and also to provide second class tickets, from the place of their study to the camp and back, to those participating students who are studying in India under the various scholarship schemes of this Ministry.

Dr. Rama Rao: These two camps are for 200 students. Do they cover all the foreign students or are a large number left over?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think we have not yet received all the applications. We do not know yet what is the number of students who want to join these camps.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know at what stage the arrangements are at present?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have appointed some officers, for example, the Welfare Officers to make arrangements for these camps. It is in the process of being arranged.

CENTRAL LABORATORIES IN HYDERABAD

*2358. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Laboratories in the Hyderabad State;

(b) the total grant paid to them and the purposes for which it was paid; and

(c) the special features of their programme of work?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Only one, known as the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad.

(b) Rs. 8·5 lakhs by the Government of India, of which Rs. 5 lakhs was granted for construction of buildings and Rs. 3·5 lakhs as *Ad-hoc* grant for meeting the expenses of the laboratory generally.

(c) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 10.]

Shri K. C. Sodhia. Do the Government propose to make the grant a recurring one?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A substantial part of the recurring grant is being made by the Government of Hyderabad. If and when it is necessary to supplement this with recurring grant, Government will consider the proposal.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Does this laboratory work generally for the welfare of the factories in the State of Hyderabad only?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It caters to the industrial needs of the southern region of the country generally.

Ex-Servicemen

*2359. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of *ex*-servicemen in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the number of *ex*-servicemen who have been provided with employment in that State during the years; 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(c) whether any preference is given to them in the matter of employment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Approximately 40,988.

(b) 699 in 1952, 630 in 1953 and 715 in 1954.

(c) Yes. Preference is being given to *ex*-servicemen in filling up appointments in Police, Excise, Forest, Watch and Ward, Customs and other Departments for which military training is a special qualification.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether there is any proposal to resettle these people on land, and if so, whether any of them have up till now been re-settled on land?

Sardar Majithia: I have answered quite a number of questions on the schemes to settle *ex*-servicemen on land, and I would refer the hon. Member to those answers.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the *ex*-servicemen mentioned here include the I.N.A. personnel also?

Sardar Majithia: *Ex*-servicemen include all personnel who have served in the Indian Armed Forces and are now not there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: According to the answer given by the hon. Minister, only two thousand and odd out of 40,000 and odd persons have been so far rehabilitated. May I know how long it would take to rehabilitate all the other people?

Sardar Majithia: The question asked was for the years 1952, 1953 and 1954. I am glad the hon. Member has put this question. I should like to say in that respect that 24,852 out of these forty thousand and odd persons have been found employment.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether the non-official *ex*-servicemen's organisation presided over by General Bhonsle is associated with re-settlement of *ex*-servicemen?

Sardar Majithia: As the honourable President of the august Association is a Deputy Minister in the same Government, I should say that that organisation is working in the closest collaboration with the Defence Ministry.

STATUES OF FOREIGN RULERS

*2362. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken as to what should be done with the statues of foreign rulers and others situated in public places; and

(b) whether all State Governments have sent their opinion in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet.

(b) The views of the State Governments who were addressed have been received by the Government of India and are under consideration. It is hoped that final decision in the matter will be soon reached and immediate action taken on it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many statues of foreign rulers have been removed in India by this time?

Dr. M. M. Das: I do not know how that question can arise out of this. I want notice.

Shri B. N. Misra: May I know whether Government are in possession of the total number of those statues in all the States which are involved here?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes. We wrote to the different State Governments to send us a list of all those important statues, and they have supplied us that list.

Shri B. N. Misra: My question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: He has given an answer. He is making enquiries. That is what it comes to.

Shri B. N. Misra: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that he has received the total number of the statues which are in the different States. My question was, what was the total number in all the States. If he is in possession of it, he has to give that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Dr. M. M. Das: A little work of arithmetic has to be done.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the trend of opinion received from the State Governments in this regard? Do they propose to keep the statues as they are?

Dr. M. M. Das: The opinions of the different State Governments differ from one another.

ABOLITION OF WHIPPING

*2364. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to abolish whipping as a mode of punishment; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes, the Government of India have decided to repeal the Whipping Act, 1909 and to bring before the House a Bill to that effect, at an early date.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that a representative of the Government of India in some U.N. agency pleaded for the speedy abolition of this kind of punishment, and whether Government have taken any steps to implement the assurance given by the hon. Home Minister at the time when the Bill for repealing certain Acts was under discussion in this House that it will be done very soon? Have Government taken any steps to implement that assurance without any great delay?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I have just said.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that the whip is going to be abolished in this House also?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government propose to issue instructions that no whipping should be resorted to pending that Bill being brought forward?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will it be necessary to amend the existing Penal Code and other laws where whipping is prescribed?

Shri Abid Ali: The Whipping Act itself will be repealed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Educational and Vocational Guidance Organisation

*2234. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards the establishment of Educational and Vocational guidance organisations;

(b) the nature of work that has been undertaken for the present; and

(c) the constitution of the central organisation and the strength of staff engaged so far therein?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 11.]

Geological Survey in Jammu and Kashmir

*2326. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological Survey team was sent to Jammu and Kashmir in 1954-55; and

(b) if so, the nature of mineral potentialities discovered there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya:) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Naval Recruiting Centres

*2329. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of recruiting centres for Naval Services and the names of the places where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 12.]

Aid to Social Welfare Institutions

*2340. **Shri Balkrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of Social Welfare institutions in Madras State which applied for grants-in-aid to the Central Social Welfare Board during 1954-55?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): 64 (Sixty-four).

धार्मिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान

*२३४२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार भारत में मन्दिरों, गिरजाघरों तथा मस्जिदों में पूजा आदि करने के लिये कोई अनुदान देती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशि दी जाती हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री जाकिर अली): (क) नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Central Hindi Training Institute

*2347. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish in Delhi a Central Hindi Training Institute with branches in all the Capitals of the States for the purpose

of giving training to Government employees in the use of technical and scientific terms in Hindi?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No, Sir.

FIRING ON VOLUNTEERS ORGANISATION

*2348. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police opened fire on picketeers belonging to the Volunteers Organisation on the 16th February, 1955 at Ukhrul;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into the causes of the incident; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On the 16th February, 1955, a mob of about 1,000 persons sponsored by the Praja Socialist Party agitators trespassed into the compound of the Sub-Divisional Officer's Court building, pushing by sheer weight of numbers the police cordon at the gate and remained shouting inflammatory slogans inciting the crowd to violence. They were administered a warning that they would be dispersed by force if they attempted to enter the verandah. This warning was not heeded and the riotous crowd over-powered the office staff of the Sub-Divisional Officer and the police standing in the verandah and tried to enter the office with intent to destroy Government property. The police made a cane charge which only resulted in the crowd pelting a volley of stones at the police and on the office building. As a result of this, some policemen received direct hits and glass panes of windows were broken. The police and Sub-Divisional Officer were in imminent danger of being attacked and manhandled. The police thereupon opened fire on the rioters.

(b) and (c). An enquiry into the police firing was held by the District Magistrate, Manipur, on the very next day, i.e. the 17th February, 1955, and his finding was that the firing was entirely justified.

DEFENCE AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

*2350. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are studying the question of defence against nuclear weapons; and

(b) whether they have acquired any such defensive equipment so far?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND IRON ORE

*2352. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the total production of gold and iron ore in 1954 in India?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Gold—240,794 ozs., approximately.

Iron ore—3,733,719 tons, approximately.

COLOMBO PLAN

*2356. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the details of the progress of the Colombo Plan after it was reviewed by the Consultative Committee at the annual meeting held at Ottawa in October, 1954?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The progress of the Colombo Plan is reviewed once a year. It has been proposed that the next Consultative Committee meeting be at Singapore in October, 1955. A copy of the Report issued as a result of the Consultative Committee meeting held at Ottawa in October, 1954 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. S-137/55.]

PRISONERS IN MANIPUR JAIL

*2360. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal prisoners in Manipur State jail at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the criminal prisoners on two occasions resorted to hunger strike on account of Government's refusal to meet their demands; and

(c) if so, what are their demands and the reasons why Government have refused to meet them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,160 on the 14th April, 1955.

(b) and (c). It is true that prisoners went on hunger strike demanding—

(1) increase in the scale of diet;

(2) reduction in the hours of work;

(3) facilities for education;

(4) increase in accommodation;

(5) setting up of an Advisory Board;

(6) increase in pipe water supply;

(7) smoking facilities; and

(8) supply of local newspaper.

The demands are under the consideration of the State Government.

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

*2361. **Th. Lakshmau Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the persons who were given Akadami Awards for Dance, Drama and Folk Dance by the Sangeet Natak Akadami during the year 1954-55?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement showing the names of artists and Folk Dance Parties who have been given Awards by the Sangeet Natak Akadami for dance, drama and Folk dance for the year 1954-55 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 13.]

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME IN BIHAR

*2363. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the names of the agency organisations engaged in the Small Savings Scheme in the State of Bihar during 1954-55 and the amount collected and the commission paid during the above period?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Presumably, the hon. Member refers to Agent Organisations under the Women's Savings Campaign in Bihar. So far, two organisations, *viz.*, Bihar Women's Conference, Patna, and Mahila Charkha Mandir, Ranchi, have taken up agency under this campaign in Bihar.

A total amount of about Rs. 11,000/- has been collected by the first Agent Organisation during 1954-55; no commission has yet been claimed. The latter one has taken up agency only from 31st March, 1955; it is too early to indicate any collection by this Organisation.

CENSUS REPORT

872. **Shri Altekar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representation that the language of the people residing in the Dang District, Bombay State, is not Marathi as shown in the Census Report of 1951 and that this requires alteration; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. The Secretary of the Maha Gujarat Sima Samiti has made such a representation.

(b) No action has been taken. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, has explained the position in his report published on page 58 of the Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1954 entitled 'Languages—1951 Census', a copy of which has been already supplied to each Member.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारी

८७२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९४७ से चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रति वर्ष विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क बनाया गया ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): यह सूचना फिलहाल प्राप्त नहीं है । इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और कुछ ही समय में सभा की टेबल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Capital Punishment

874. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons given capital punishment since the 15th August, 1947; and

(b) the nature of crimes committed by them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 3,009.

(b) Murder (Section 302, Indian Penal Code) and dacoity with murder (Section 396, Indian Penal Code).

विदेशी छात्र

८७५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति लेकर कितने विदेशी छात्र भारत में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद) : यह जानकारी तैयार नहीं है । इस के एकट्ठा करने में जो शक्ति और समय खर्च होगा वह फल के बराबर नहीं है ।

Expenditure on Government Services

876. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted appointments brought under reduction in the various Ministries of the Government of India since April 1954 and the amount of salary saved thereby;

(b) the number of similar appointments that were newly created in various Ministries during the same period;

(c) the amount of additional expenditure due to the new appointments; and

(d) the steps taken to curtail the expenditure on Government services?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

New Pension Code

877. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend the benefits of the New Pension Code, which was given effect to since the 1st June, 1953, also to the Army personnel who accepted the New Pay Code introduced in 1947 and made compulsory on the 1st April, 1948?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Government have already considered this matter and the New Pension Code rules and rates in regard to grant of disability pension and special family pension and allowances, have been extended to permanent regular commissioned officers and personnel of the Armed Forces below officer rank, who became non-effective on account of disablement or death between the 27th October, 1947, and the 31st May, 1953.

Certain *ad-hoc* increases in pension have also been admitted to personnel of the Armed Forces below officer rank, who were discharged from service between the 26th January, 1950, and 31st May, 1953, with an ordinary special or mustering-out pension.

अनुसूचित जातियां तथा आदिम जातियां

५७८. **श्री रनवमन सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा १९५५-५६ में विन्ध्य प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये अलग अलग अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई ;

(ख) निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिये कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई :—

(१) शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधायें

(२) कृषि सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सहकारी समितियां

(३) जल संभरण

(४) आदिम जाति के लोगों के कल्याण के लिये कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को अनुदान

(५) प्रचार और सूचना

(६) आश्रमों के लिये भवनों का निर्माण

(७) चिकित्सा सुविधायें

(८) सड़क विकास योजनायें

(९) पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण विभाग पर व्यय ;

(ग) १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ के लिये स्वीकृत राशि में से कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और कितनी राशि व्यपगत हो गई ; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि आदिवासी आश्रम के लिये जो अनुदान दिया गया है वह पच्चीस विद्यार्थियों के लिये भी पर्याप्त नहीं है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) और (ख). राज्य-सरकारों की योजनाएं अभी प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच हो रही है। अभी तक कोई रकम मंजूर नहीं की गई है।

(ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [तृतीय परिशिष्ट १९, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४]।

(घ) नहीं।

अफीम

५७९. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य भारत के किन किन जिलों में अफीम की खेती की जाती है ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह): चालू मौसम में मध्य भारत के मन्दसौर, रतलाम और शाजापुर जिलों में पोस्त की खेती की गयी है।

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

880. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the amount spent on the various schemes implemented so far under the Five Year Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal from the grants made by the Central Government, (item-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 15.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL

881. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) when the present incumbents of the posts of the Attorney-General of

India and the Solicitor-General of India were appointed; and

(b) their conditions of service?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) 26th January, 1950, and 1st July, 1951, respectively.

(b) A copy each of the rules regulating their conditions of service is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 16.]

MANIPUR POLICE

882. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of police including the Manipur Rifles in Manipur;

(b) the number of persons recruited to the force in 1954-55;

(c) the number of tribals and non-tribals so recruited;

(d) the purpose which necessitated the increase in the strength; and

(e) the additional expenditure incurred as a result of the new recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 825.

(b) 63.

(c) 51 tribals and 12 non-tribals.

(d) Proper discharge of functions.

(e) Rs. 8,443/-/-.

INCOME TAX

883. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax Officers all over India during 1954-55 or for the latest year for which figures are available;

(b) the number of Income-tax Officers in Class I, Grade I, Class I, Grade II, and Class II, Grade III respectively for 1947-48 and 1954-55 or for the latest year for which figures are available;

(c) the total demands raised in Income-tax during the years 1935-36, 1939-40, 1944-45, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1954-55; and

(d) the demands written off during the same years?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) There were 1,006 Income-tax Officers all over India during 1954-55.

(b) The numbers were as follows:

	1947-48	1954-55
Income-tax Officers, Class I, Grade I.	190	227
Income-tax Officers, Class I, Grade I.	181	214
Income-tax Officers, Class II, Grade III.	311	565

(c) The information regarding total demands raised in Income-tax is available from the All India Income-tax Reports and Returns and the "Income-tax Revenue Statistics", copies of which for and up to the year 1953-54 are in the Library. Information regarding total demand levied in 1954-55 is not yet available.

(d) The information regarding demands written off in any year is available from the Central Civil) Appropriation Accounts, copies of which for and upto the year 1951-52 are in the Library. The amount written off in 1952-53 was Rs. 34 lakhs. Information regarding 1954-55 is not yet available.

अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

८८४. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त के १९५२ के प्रतिवेदन भाग (२) का परिशिष्ट प्रकाशित हो चुका है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम

जातियों के कमिश्नर के १९५२ के प्रतिवेदन से सम्बंधित समस्त संगृह (नत्थियां) पहिले के प्रतिवेदन में निहित हैं जो कि १९-५-१९५४ को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS

885. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Universities the Final University Examinations were over in the first week of April, 1955, and the scholarship-holders of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes had to go home without receiving their Scholarships;

(b) whether it has resulted in hardship to the scholarship-holders; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). There has been no delay in the payment of the scholarships. Payment of 1954-55 scholarships has been made to all scholarship-holders numbering 20,692, except in a few cases where the applications are still incomplete or awards were announced in March, 1955, against cancellation of some scholarships.

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 18th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-48 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL) 1954 (PART I)

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Civil) 1954 (Part I), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-126/55]

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. C. Guha: I introduce the Bill.

SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*concld.*

Clause 14.—(*Insertion of new section 178A etc.*)—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further clause-by-

clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Clause 14 has been under discussion. The amendments that have been moved toe this clause are amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, 17, 18, 27, 19, 20 and 21.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): I was on my legs the other day, and I suggested to the House that my amendment No. 13, namely:

In page 6, *after* line 48, *add*:

"Provided that such persons shall be deemed to have discharged the burden if they prove that they paid full price in respect of the goods and that they had no reason to believe that they were smuggled goods."

should be treated as amendment to the amendment moved by the hon. Minister.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): On a point of order. On the last occasion, amendment No. 29 moved by Shri A. C. Guha was taken up, and amendment No. 30 moved by me to that amendment was put to the vote of the House and passed. So the only thing which had to be done in respect of this clause was to put amendment No. 29 moved by Shri A. C. Guha, as amended by my amendment, to the vote of the House. I do not think any other amendment was at that time before the House. He only suggested in the light of certain observations made by the Commerce and Industry Minister whether Government would not consider his amendment. That was all. I think the matter has now to be put to the vote of the House so far as the amended amendment No. 29 is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I want to be clear on one point. Amendment No. 29 was moved by the hon. Minister. To that, the hon. Member moved his amendment and it was...

Shri Venkataraman: It was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. But that does not mean that amendment No. 29 was disposed of.

Shri Venkataraman: It was just on the point of being put to the vote of the House when the clock struck five.

Shri Bansal: No. I was on my legs...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon) *rose*.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the Chairman at that time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was not the Chairman at that time. Sardar Hukam Singh was then in the Chair. At the same time, I also moved an amendment to the original clause and other Members also moved amendments to that clause. The hon. Minister also moved his amendment to the clause. All these amendments to the original clause are before the House, and no amendment can get precedence by the mere fact that Government have been pleased to put in that amendment. The amendment of Shri Bansal was also moved. I would beg of you kindly to put all the amendments to the vote of the House and not only the amendment of the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): If I may submit, the hon. Member, Shri Bansal, moved his amendment not on Saturday but on the previous occasion. He also spoke on on that amendment, No. 13. All the amendments to clause 14 had already been moved. My amendment was just going to be put to the vote of the House when the House took up the outstanding Demands for Grants. So now it is for the Chair to put all the amendments to the vote of the House. I do not think there is any further occasion for any Member to speak on the amendments.

Shri Bansal: May I say that actually when the House was about to take up the outstanding Demands, I was on my legs and I had spoken at that time and then the Chair called 'Order, order' because it was five o'clock and the Demands were to be put to the vote?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): 'Order, order' does not mean that he was in possession of the House.

Shri Bansal: I was at that time on my legs and I had spoken for one minute or one and a half minutes and then the Chair called 'Order, order'.

Shri Tyagi: Was he called upon to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Am I clear on the fact that the hon. Member moved his amendment on the previous occasion, as the hon. Minister said?

Shri Bansal: Yes, I will explain. I moved this amendment. I spoke on the amendment. But day before yesterday when we came again to that clause, the hon. Minister brought forward another amendment and the Chair ruled that further amendments to that amendment could be moved, and it was on that basis that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava moved his amendment. I then got up and said that in view of the fact that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was moving his amendment, I would like to move my amendment—the wording of my amendment No. 13—as an amendment to Shri A. C. Guha's amendment. This amendment now does not stand as an amendment to clause 14, but it stands as an amendment to Shri A. C. Guha's new amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That means, there is no question of a second chance of speaking. He wants his amendment to be treated as an amendment to the hon. Minister's amendment.

Shri Bansal: Yes, I do not want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I think the only thing to be done now is to put that amendment to the vote of the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That amendment and other amendments also, because the original proposition contained in clause 14 was about presumption, and many amendments had been moved to that clause by various Members. Even now Shri A. C. Guha's amendment is that presumption may be raised in respect of certain articles, but on the original thing, that that presumption is to be rebutted in a certain manner, those amendments had been moved. So all of them must be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am going to put all those amendments to the vote of the House. First, let me dispose of Shri Bansal's amendment, No. 13, to the amendment of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The questiton is:

In page 6, *after* line 48, *add*:

"Provided that such persons shall be deemed to have discharged the burden if they prove that they paid full price in respect of the goods and that they had no reason to believe that they were smuggled goods"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is an amendment by the hon. Minister.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 17.

Mr. Speaker: He wants leave of the House to withdraw the amendment. But it falls through. It is the same thing.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 10.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 27 goes with that. So that is also dropped.

Then, as regards amendments Nos. 20 and 21, Shri Dabhi is not present in the House. I shall put them to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 6, *after* line 48, *add*:

"Provided that such persons shall be deemed to have discharged the burden if they prove that they purchased the goods *bona-fide* without knowing or having reason to believe that they were smuggled goods."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The questiton is:

In page 6, *after* line 48, *add*:

"Provided that such persons shall be deemed to have discharged the burden if they account satisfactorily how they came by these goods."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker I shall now put amendment No. 29 as amended by amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House

The question is:

In page 6, *for* lines 45 to 48, *substitute*:

"178A. *Burden of proof.*—(1) Where any goods to which this section applies are seized under this Act, in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be on the person from whose possession the goods were seized.

(2) This section shall apply to gold, gold manufactures, diamonds and other precious stones, cigarettes and cosmetics and any other goods which the Central Govern-

[Mr. Speaker]

ment may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The questiton is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16.— (*Insertion of new section 190A etc.*)

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

In page 7, *after* line 29, *add*:

"(3) No decision or order passed by an officer of customs shall be revised under this section by the Chief Customs Authority or a Chief Customs Officer, as the case may be, after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order."

We are here simply limiting the authority of the Customs Officer to reopen a case. As worded, he may reopen a case at any time, after any number of years. By this amendment, we are putting this clause on par with the income-tax procedure, that a case can be reopened only within two years. As it is rather an improvement on the previous provision, I hope there won't be any objection to this amendment.

12 NOON

Mr. Speaker: The questiton is:

In page 7, *after* line 29, *add*:

"(3) No decision or order passed by an officer of customs shall be revised under this section by the Chief Customs Authority or a Chief Customs Officer, as the case may be, after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 and Enacting Formula

Amendments made: (i) In page 1, line 4, *for* "1954" *substitute* "1955".

(ii) In the Enacting Formula, *for* "Fifth Year" *substitute* "Sixth Year".

—[Shri A. C. Guha]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 and the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having amended this Act in such a way that many practices have been validated and the operation of the Act has been made more smooth in certain particulars. I further congratulate him for having amended the criminal law of this country and paving the way for even more drastic Bill, to come into the House.

Two days before, we discussed this clause 14 of the Bill and, on that occasion, I pointed out that as a matter of fact, the change which was sought to be effected was very drastic and, at the same time, totally unjustified. Today some of the amendments put in by my friends have been rejected by the House. But, I do not think the full effect of the rejection of these amendments has been realised by the House. Two days before when the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry spoke during the discussion of clause 14, he was pleased to point out to us, and especially to me, that it is only the businessman who would be within the clutches of the law and all other persons are safe. I think, I am right, when I am imputing the statement to the Commerce and Industry Minister who is present before me. I, at that moment, submitted that this was not so and, the position will be clear if I read section 182 of the Sea Customs Act. The words used are:

> "In every case.....in which, under this Act, any thing is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty or any person is liable to a penalty such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—without limit, by a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector ....."

It appears, therefore, that every person in the land can be subjected to confiscation, increased duty or the penalty under the Sea Customs Act and it is not true that only businessmen are liable.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, it means that this presumption shall apply to all and sundry in the land and if any customs official so chooses to put any innocent person in trouble he can do so. Even by mistake he can do so. It is not necessary that maliciously he ought to do so; even by an honest mistake, he can arrest any person and confiscate anything on the mere reasonable belief according to him, that the person is in possession of certain goods which have not paid the duty. In regard to smuggling, generally, there is some sort of a stigma as pilfering or stealing associated with it. As a matter of fact, smuggled goods are those on which duty has not been paid. Who is the person that pays the duty? In the first instance, it is the person who imports the goods; he pays the duty, and if he does not pay the duty, the original sin of that man goes down and all those who come subsequently in possession of that property have to undergo penalties for it. If a person who imports the goods in Bombay did not pay the duty and got the goods without duty, then, any person who subsequently handles those goods, be he a trader in Bombay, in Delhi or in the mofussil, or even a purchaser of those articles —the original sin persists and makes him liable to be arrested and the goods seized. After the things are seized, what happens. As to what things can be seized, I will refer to another section, section 182. It says, in every case anything is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty or any person is liable to penalty so that nothing is prohibited from the clutches of law and under section 182, anything under the earth can be seized or any person can be arrested in respect of that seizure. This is the difference in regard to stolen property and in regard to smuggled property. So far as stealing is concerned, there is the stigma of stealth and a police officer can take possession of the property; but, at the same time, that property and that person are quite safe because, after all, they have to be produced before a court and the court adjudicates the guilt of the person. Unless the person knows the property to be stolen or has reason to believe that it is stolen and is in possession of the property, he cannot come to any harm. Here, in the case of smuggled property, there is nothing about stealth etc. The only fault of the person is that the person from whom he bought or from whom he got the goods did not pay the duty. Therefore, in cases of this nature, except in cases which come within the province of

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, I think, properties which did not pay the duty can be seized and they must remain within the possession of the customs officials for such time as they choose. Ultimately, they are brought before the Customs Officers or Collectors and then it is adjudged what should be the fate of those things and of those persons who were found in possession of them. In the Act, section 182 is the only section which says that such and such an officer shall adjudge. These are the words:

> "Such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—without limit....."

The only matter which comes before the Customs Officer is whether it is to be confiscated, whether it has to pay the increased duty or some penalties are to be charged.

I looked into the Sea Customs Manual and I have not been able to find that in proper cases these customs officers can also, in respect of innocent persons, release the goods without any confiscation, without any increased duty or without any penalty. What all these amendments wanted to suggest—and my amendment wanted to suggest—was that in cases in which a person is quite innocent and he came in possession of those goods not by way of smuggling but by purchase or in any other manner and, at the same time, he did not know that the duty had not been paid, in cases of this nature, if the difference between the date of smuggling and the date of possession was several years, it was but reasonable to presume that the man was good-intentioned and he had no *mensrea* and his goods should be released unconditionally. I wanted that even if the presumption arises, in the case of innocent people, they ought to be released and the goods also released unconditionally. Even this my friend would not agree to. As he has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the Notes on Clauses, his revenue is suffering. It is perfectly right we all want revenue. At the same time, we do not want that we should suffer even when we are innocent.

In the first place, the law says that only officers of the customs shall adjudge these matters. Ordinarily, when a question of confiscation arises, it is always the Court which adjudges and it is not the Customs Officer himself who ought to adjudge whether the confiscation is to be made or not. According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, section 556, any matter in which the Judges or Magistrates are personally interested ought not to be decided by them. It does not mean that the interests of the Judge or Magistrate are only in so far as his private affairs are concerned, but this association as an officer has always been regarded as an interest: if he is a Collector of the Department and he directs the prosecution, then he cannot decide the case. In a case of the nature where a subordinate of the Customs Officer arrests a person, the Customs Officer is the final arbiter. I do not object to this as I know that these high-paid officers will be quite independent and they are not going to adjudge against law so far as ordinary persons are concerned. At the same time, however, what I am afraid of is that the Customs Officer does not possess any discretion to release the goods unconditionally even if he thinks that the goods were honestly acquired. The discretion is now given only to the Central Government or the Chief Customs Officer. So far as other officers are concerned, they have got no discretion to say that the goods may be released unconditionally. This means that the attempt of my friend, Shri Guha, of getting all the goods branded as smuggled unless they are proved to be otherwise, is on the same lines as the Bill of Shri Alagesan in which he says that if properties are found in the possession of another person, that is, the accused, then he will have to prove his ownership and

how he happened to come in possession of them. If there was a reasonable suspicion or belief somewhere that the property belongs to the Railways, then the onus of proof or the burden of proof is placed on the accused. Now, what is this belief? The belief, as soon as he seizes the goods, becomes a fact of very great importance. The very seizure of the goods makes these goods smuggled even if they were not smuggled before. That means that as soon as those goods are seized, they become smuggled goods. Once they are said to be smuggled, then my humble submission is that nobody on earth can say that increased duty or penalty should not be levied. Suppose any person inherits certain goods from his parents or family and after a few years if any other person comes and says, "These goods appear to be smuggled and I have got reason to believe so", then what will happen? For instance, an enemy of his may go to the Customs Officer and make a statement on oath on the basis of which the Customs Officer comes forward and says that those goods are smuggled goods and seizes them, and the burden of proof is on the accused. How can that person prove it, particularly when the goods came into the possession of his family 10 or 20 years ago? Therefore, I submit that it does not mean that the goods are smuggled merely because he cannot prove to the contrary at that point of time. Therefore, it will lead to the fact that any innocent man will get into trouble by the seizure of his goods or property simply because the Customs Officer has chosen to seize them. Now, the property goes away to the Customs Office and when adjudged, it will be confiscated or an increased rate of duty or penalty will be levied. I think this is a very harsh law. I understand that many more such laws are in the offing, which would say that if any property of Government is found in the possession of a person, that person has got to prove how he got the property. This is too much. I am very sorry I have to say all this because the Ministers have taken into their heads to put the burden of proof on the people because they themselves cannot prove the contrary, and in order to cover up the inefficiency of their departments, they have made a cheap resort to this subterfuge to enmesh innocent people. This is going against the fundamental laws of the country. I beg of the Ministers, now that they are getting this law passed—let them be happy but I am very unhappy about it—to stop and not to proceed further with this kind of Bills. Otherwise, the whole country shall think that we are not doing the right thing and we are subverting the principles which have been observed in this country for a very long time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri may speak now. This is the third reading stage. I am afraid hon. Members are treating it as if it were the first or the second stage.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): I am perfectly conscious of that fact, Sir.

I only wanted to say, as my hon. friend on the left, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has said, that the amendment which was passed at the instance of the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance .....

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): No more Deputy; he is a Minister of State.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I beg your pardon.....

Shri K. K. Basu: The hon. Member may be hauled up for using that expression.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the Sea Customs Act!

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am sorry I am a back number.

Shri Bansal: Back number in what respects?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The objections which we raised or several Members here raised have not been

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

removed by this amendment. However strongly I may be opposed to the use of cosmetics and lip-sticks, I object to this amendment because it has broken the road of operation. It is high time for us to consider whether we are going to adopt the French method of compelling the accused to prove that they are innocent or whether we are adhering still to the British jurisprudence which lays down that a man is presumed to be innocent unless the contrary is proved. I am perfectly alive to this fact that even under the British laws of recent origin, namely, the laws which were conceived and which had to be enacted during the war period, some burden has been laid on the person who has been accused of an offence. But the main thing to consider is this. When you are introducing a legislation, you can introduce that principle or maxim of jurisprudence only when you are dealing with turbulent people, who are very expert in removing even the traces of their offence and with people who generally are unwilling to assist the Government in telling the facts.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Smuggling has developed into a fine art.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: That may be, but still people of this country, as a whole, are on the side of law and order. If we say that there is reason to believe that certain goods are smuggled, they would certainly help the Court to prove the guilt. It is only in those places where you find that the people are unwilling to give evidence, as in the case of the war period, that we must have this law. Now the tendency of the Government has been to adopt this maxim of law in a measure which is most astounding and has created opinion in the minds of all right-thinking people. Let us, for instance, decide for ourselves that we will have this maxim that a man is presumed to be guilty unless the contrary is proved. What is done in France where this law is in force? There is a regular enquiry before the prefect of the police. A regular trial actually takes place. Only after this has been gone through and the prefect finds that the man is really guilty that the case comes up for trial and this practice is introduced. You must introduce that practice. Have a regular enquiry where the accused has a right of defending or rather showing that he is not guilty of the charge. Then only you can have this done. Otherwise not. The Government is trying to make the job of the officers easier than it is. Why is it so? Why don't they have regular investigation? Why not they come into contact with persons who are actually giving good evidence? Why are they not doing it? So, I submit that we cannot say that the ushering in of this maxim is a red letter day for us. I am apprehensive that one thing is leading to the other. First was with regard to the telegraph wires, then the railway stores and then the essential commodities. Now it has come to smuggling. The next time it can come to something else. Even section 411 of the Indian Penal Code may be changed, and so, whosoever is in possession of a thing, a property, which any other person believes belongs to another with reasonableness, that person will be guilty of an offence. This will come to that.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I move for a closure.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Laws are being made by the scores. The only parallel that I can remember is of the period 1789 to 1894 in France. Laws then were being made by baskets and they were made in the year 1788, 1789, 1790, and they all perished by 1894. I hope that our Congress friends with their laws will not perish so soon. But the picture that they have now made, the picture that has arisen is certainly a peculiar picture. I know our friend, the Finance Minister, is heavily in debts. India is heavily in debt.

An Hon. Member: The Minister is in debt?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The interest per year that he has now to pay has risen from Rs. 70 crores which was two years back—to Rs. 101 crores. Each year now he pays Rs. 101 crores as interest. We are all in possession of this fact. Perhaps the total debt comes to twenty seven hundred crores. We know that the creditors are men with land, men with money—our friends, our Ministers. And, therefore, all such laws do come up. Yet they say, it does not mean that there should be confiscation. But it will be a straightforward thing if the Government confiscate everything that anybody possesses. We are for that ourselves. We are, I say, that is, the socialists, the communists, all favour confiscation of property by the Government. But why say, we do not like those things and yet do the same. Coming straightforward to confiscation would be better. You will come to realise this then. We could understand it when it came to the railway property confiscation or to the telegraph wires confiscation because they were discernible property.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Confiscation of whose property?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: All the property of everybody who lives in India.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Under the Sea Customs Act?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: It is on the Sea Customs Act that we are speaking.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): He means acquisition.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I do not mean acquisition. They are out for confiscation and I really mean confiscation. When such laws about the railway goods and telegraph wires were passed, those were at least discernible property, but customs duty has to be paid for ordinary property, for undiscernible properties; ordinary properties, which come from outside and which we use every day and everywhere. It should be. But then how are we to know, how can the honest man know whether on any property or thing that he is buying especially those of foreign make, duty has been paid or not? It would have been very fine, at least it would have been a little merciful, if you people make an arrangement that every little bit of goods that comes from outside shall be sold in India after it is marked. "duty paid". Take, for instance, the match-sticks. I have seen to this aspect. Match-sticks are not sold by each stick. They are sold in boxes containing a prescribed number of sticks. If each such box has a seal or a mark on it saying "duty paid", then an honest man can know whether to buy it or not, and whether the duty has been paid on it or not. If you can make that arrangement through the customs houses, if almost every little thing that is sold is stamped with the words "duty paid"—some such mark like that is made on it—an honest man can know whether the duty has been paid or not. Then the law is justified. But without making that arrangement, without passing such a law, you are making every one of us a thief or an encourager of theft or something like that. That is bad. Of course you have got your laws, but kindly consider this: do not make the poor people easily guilty. Do not make them compulsorily to get into difficulties. If you pass this law, devise some method by which everybody, every man, can know whether it has got the stamp "duty paid" or not.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am sorry that I could not convince my friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava about the necessity of this clause and I am also sorry that he has imagined many things which are not implied or are not envisaged in this clause. During the discussion of this clause, several Members referred to conviction, prosecution, etc. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also, on Saturday last, repeatedly referred to conviction, prosecution, etc. But the clause in question refers only to seizure of goods and it has nothing to do with prosecution and

[Shri A. C. Guha]

conviction. Further, this clause does not automatically mean confiscation of the article. That has to be done by another officer under another clause. That has to be done by a higher officer, not the officer who will seize the article. That is definite. The officer who seizes it will not adjudicate for confiscation and no officer of a lower rank than the Assistant Collector can adjudicate as regards confiscation. The salary of the Assistant Collector is upto Rs. 850 for lower grade and the higher grade officer's salary goes upto Rs. 1,150. The officers that is, Assistant Collectors are entitled to adjudicate on confiscation only on articles whose value is up to Rs. 5,000. For adjudication of those articles whose value is more than Rs. 5,000, the adjudication for confiscation would be done by Deputy Collectors or the Collector of Customs himself whose salary is much higher.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also mentioned that this seizure will be done not by officers but by a set of petty officials of the Customs Department. There also he is not quite correct. This will be done by some authorised officers and not by any set of people employed in the Customs Department.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Shri R. K. Chaudhuri referred to the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence of the country. As this clause does not refer to criminal prosecution, no question of criminal jurisprudence could come in. But even then, if that question is referred to, I can say that the United Kingdom is the homeland of the theory that unless a person is definitely proved to be guilty he has to be taken as innocent and the burden of proof would lie on the prosecution—I can say in England also, in the Customs Department, they have got a law which says that if a person "does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court as to how he came in possession of the article, he shall be deemed to be guilty of misdemeanour." So, in U.K. also the burden of proof has been shifted to the accused from the prosecution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the thing that we object to.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am not going to yield to any more interruptions. This process has been going on for the last four days. Further, I think he will admit that it is very difficult for the Customs Department or for the Government officers to find out whether the duty has been paid or not. In most cases, the accused person will be a businessman or a trader or an importer or a smuggler, and it is quite easy for them to say or to prove that the customs duty has been paid. It would be very difficult for the Government to prove the negative, that is that it has not been paid.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Are there no records kept?

Shri A. C. Guha: Some Members have traced to draw a sort of comparison between the standard of officers here and the standard of officers in U.K. Much of the objection to this clause has proceeded on the presumption that our officers are by and large dishonest. Sir, one hon. Member the other day said that this clause would be a slur on the national character. I do not know if a general condemnation of our officers is not also a slur on our national character. Wherefrom are these officers recruited? They are recruited from our family, from our house and from our own ranks. They do not drop from heaven. We do not import them from outside. If all our officers are dishonest, that means our national character is also dishonest. I say that that is the greatest slur on our national character, to condemn our officers as such. I do not claim that all our officers are quite honest. Everybody is not honest. There is dishonesty in every rank of service all over the world, not only in our country. Therefore, I do not think it would be quite correct for this House to assume or proceed on the assmuption

that our officers are generally dishonest and so there will be misuse of this power.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He is really putting in our mouth words which we have never said. We, on the contrary, place much more confidence in the Customs Officers than he wants to place in them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the Minister proceed.

Shri A. C. Guha: Further, Sir, on the first day I gave a sort of assurance that by administrative instructions we shall see that the scope of this clause is limited to the bearest necessity and that this will operate only in the case of certain articles. We shall also further issue instructions that our officers may use this power with discretion and fairness. I hope, now the Bill will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Now, Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): Before the hon. Member begins to speak may I know what is the time that has been allotted to the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will refer to the time allowed to the Finance Bill later. So far as this Bill is concerned Dr. Lanka Sundaram will have 15 minutes. Hon. Members are aware that under rule 237(5) only such hon. Members as have given advance notice to the Speaker that they would like to participate in the debate will be allowed to speak. So far I have received only a letter from Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Therefore, after he concludes, I will put the motion to the vote of the House and then we will take up the Finance Bill.

Some Hon. Members: Why not he be given some more time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may not have enough to say.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill states that it is intended to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of monies required to meet the expenditure charged to the Consolidated Fund and the Grants made by the Lok Sabha, with the result that I feel I should draw the attention of the House and particularly the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a question relating to budgeting, spending and non-spending of monies voted by this House.

The House will recall that last year I had the temerity to bring up this question in a different manner and to say that there was dangerous, dexterous manipulation of accounts—I am not suggesting any *malafides* there—and I asked the Finance Minister to answer some of the points I raised relating to the non-reconciliation of figures as found in the documents circulated in this hon. House. The House will also recall that at the end of the Budget debate last year my hon. friend the Finance Minister laid two

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

statements on the Table of the House trying to answer certain points raised by me in this House, and I regret to say that the answers are not satisfactory.

Earlier in the Budget debate, I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to the difficulties regarding the assimilation of figures and my hon. friend has answered to one or two points. There seems to be an impression that I am bringing this question almost *ad nauseam* here. I beg leave of the House to read one or two passages from the *Appropriation Accounts (Civil 1951-52)* and *The Audit Report* 1953. On page 17 of this Report, circulated to all of us on Saturday last, it is said that on an examination the accounts "indicate that there was room for further improvement in budgeting and control over expenditure". We are on the Appropriation Bill, and without taking much time of the House, let us see what this Audit Report shows. Here are some sorry examples. There are 17 detailed cases listed in this Report relating to defective control noticed during the year under audit—it is on pages 13 and 14.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): What is the year under audit?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: 1952.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He was there.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Primarily responsible.

Then it is said in the Report: "In the charged section the supplementary appropriations obtained under the following two grants also proved unnecessary." What are those grants? Administration of Justice and Loans and Advances by the Central Government. Then on another set of discrepancies or difficulties about grants, the Audit Report says: "the bulk of the supplementary grants and appropriations remained unutilised". There are very considerable amounts there. One amount is roughly Rs. 4 crores in one instance. Then there is another category showing re-appropriation of accounts. Here the Report says: "There were several cases of re-appropriation and modification under individual sub-heads which proved excessive or unnecessary." There is a further category giving cases of defective budgeting. The Report then says about unanticipated credits, and finally the general conclusions regarding control over expenditure. Here it says:

> "The net savings in all the grants and appropriations was Rs. 45,86,84,151 (14·5 per cent.) and Rs. 31,79,87,838 (2 per cent.) respectively."

A total, colossal figure of Rs. 77 crores could not be spent. I would ask the House to see how this compares with the total budget figure of Rs. 400 crores. It comes to nearly one-fifth. That is the position of affairs concerning which I crave the indulgence of this House repeatedly to bring this question. I am not making any charge of *malafides*, but the House is entitled to have a correct picture with regard to the proper administration of the task entrusted to the charge of my hon. friend.

One other point from this Report and then I will go on to two very important issues connected with the current appropriations. In the Supplementary Grants for the year 1953, the Grant was Rs. 1,03,93,76,000. Of this a sum of Rs. 43,49,81,687 was surrendered—the same figure I quoted earlier—with the result that the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, says there is indication that there was room for further improvement in budgeting and control over expenditure.

Having said this I would ask the hon. Finance Minister to come to the current year's budgeting. Here I would pose him only two questions. There is quite a number of items on

which I have been devoting my attention, and these two questions relate in the first instance to "Contributions and Grants-in-Aid to States". In the summary given on page 5 of the Memorandum, the total figure given is Rs. 35.93 crores. But, if you examine the Annexure VII of the Explanatory Memorandum, on page 179, there are two items given: Grants and Subventions met from Revenue—Rs. 70.57 crores and Grants and Subventions met from Capital—Rs. 20.19 crores, which gives a total of Rs. 90·76 crores, as against Rs. 35·93 crores given in the summary. If you look at Annexure XII, it is stated therein that the statement showing Grants-in-Aid, other than Grants under the Finance Commission's Award, given by the Centre to the State Governments for the budget year 1955-56, comes to Rs. 78·41 crores. Thus we have got three sets of figures before us, namely, in the summary of the budget position Rs. 35.93 crores; in the Annexure VII Rs. 90.76 crores and in Annexure XII Rs. 78.41 crores. To cap the confusion completely, Sir, I had occasion to examine the latest *Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India* for March, and there you find another set of figures given. I am trying to summarise it as briefly as I can, and here it is: At page 224 of the *Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India*, it is said that the resources made available to the State Governments by the Centre in the Budget for 1955-56, that is, Grants and Subventions is of the order of Rs. 98·11 crores. I would ask the Minister to tell us how exactly we are expected to reconcile these sets of figures which are circulated to the House.

I will now give another set of figures. At page 31 of the *Progress Report for the First Five Year Plan* in Statement III details are given in connection with the financing of the Plan so far as the States are concerned. The figures of the loans given to the States come to Rs. 73.30 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 111.70 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 154·65 crores in 1953-54. The same figures are to be found in the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* at page 24. The same figures are to be found in Annexure XIII of the Explanatory Memorandum at page 200. Here the figures are different—Rs. 73.30 crores, Rs. 111.20 crores and Rs. 154.65 crores for the three years I have mentioned earlier, with the result that here again, reconciliation is not possible.

The third point I would like to make here is that these are actuals. How exactly these discrepancies arise, I do not understand. I believe, Sir, I will be entitled to pass this remark that since freedom, we in this country are accustomed to astronomical types of finance with the sky as the upper limit. As compared to the figures before the Second World War, the figures now are Rs. 400 and odd crores in the General Budget, and then the Railway Budget and so on and so forth, with the result that there seems to be a tremendous amount of hurry and lack of attention to the manner in which Budget demands are made in the various Ministries. The demands are approved by the Finance Minister before they come before this House.

Now that we are in this Appropriation Bill, I feel called upon to draw attention to only these two of the many things which I would have liked to mention.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Member has referred to some statement that I had furnished him last year and his having found it unsatisfactory. I cannot now recall whether he said so in the course of the year....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: At the fag end of the year.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am referring to the last year's statement. What I say is that if the hon. Member is not satisfied with any statement that I furnished, then he should let me know, in which case I would do my humble best to try to reconcile any figures that I might have sent him. I am not in a position to answer his charge, because, I have not got the statement before me which, sent him

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

last year, nor have I got before me that speech that I delivered on that occasion. All that I saw about five minutes ago before the Appropriation Bill started was his notice that he was going to raise certain issues with regard to loose budgeting and I think irregular accounting. That in itself carried no clue as to what exactly he was bothered about and I hope, therefore, that the House will be patient with me if I am at the moment unable to dispel the hon. Member's lack of satisfaction. I am prepared to look into this again, and if the hon. Member will be pleased to let me know in which particular respect he found last year's figures unsatisfactory, I can make a second attempt to convince him. That is all that I can say on the first point.

Then, he referred to various portions and paragraphs of the Audit Report for 1953. It is my impression that the Public Accounts Committee has yet to examine that Audit Report. In other words, it is a report submitted to the Parliament and due to be examined by the Standing Committee for that purpose. I am not quite sure if it is very fair to the executive to bring up paragraphs of the report before the committee appointed by the House has had occasion to go into this matter, because, as you are aware, what happens is that every Ministry is called upon to answer the charges that are made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, in detail an opportunity is furnished to every Ministry to clear up any misunderstandings that there might be and if there are no misunderstandings, to plead guilty before the Public Accounts Committee.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The hon. Minister seems to suggest that I have committed a breach of procedure here. This was circulated to us the day before yesterday and it is meant to be used on the Appropriation Bill. I want your ruling, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on this matter.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not mind his using it. I have not objected to his using it. I am only declaring my inability to deal with these complaints, because I see that in the normal course such opportunities are furnished to the Ministries in detail, when the matters are examined by the Public Accounts Committee. I am quite certain the House does not expect me to furnish immediate answers to para 52, 53, page 179 and so on. These figures I do not carry in my head. I must look to the records and I must instruct my officers as to what they should say before the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the report of the Auditor-General or somebody else?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Accountant General, Central Revenues.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): How does it preclude a Member from quoting that?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have not objected to any hon. Member quoting it. I am only explaining to the House how it is impossible for me to deal with these detailed figures at a notice of five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can only suggest that whenever such points which require some detailed explanation are raised, certainly hon. Members raise them for the purpose of getting explanation on the floor of the House. I do not say that they are not entitled to raise them; but, they should give notice and briefly indicate the points which they want to raise, so that the hon. Finance Minister or any Minister may come prepared with the necessary answers.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In that case I shall have to send a memorandum. If that is your decision, I am prepared to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I leave it to hon. Members to do what they like. I

merely said it to avoid any such statement that the hon. Minister has been taken by surprise.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot here and now answer all these points in detail. I have every intention of doing so. In any case I shall resume my correspondence with the hon. Member.

He again referred to certain figures which he could not reconcile in regard to contributions and grants to States so far as the current Budget is concerned. He also referred to a figure which is being given by the Reserve Bank and he asked me how the hon. Members were expected to reconcile all this information circulated by Government. I did not circulate the Reserve Bank Bulletin to hon. Members. That is one of the figures to be reconciled.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: One of the four figures to be reconciled.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In any case, the Reserve Bank's figure is only to the order of something. This 'order of' is a licence for a certain amount of inaccuracy.

So far as the other figures are concerned, there is some explanation. The summary gives only the revenue budget under the Accounts head, Grants etc. Annexure VII gives both the revenue and the capital budgets under all heads and not only under the head, Grants etc. Annexure XII gives the grants to States other than those which have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

So, whereas there is perhaps some justification for the hon. Member's complaint, that can be removed by the addition of a note somewhere in the sense of what I have said just now that this figure includes both this and this; this figure includes both this and that, and so on. But actually the figures are different: they relate to different things. That answer I think will for the moment be found to be satisfactory by the hon. Member because they refer to different matters. In any case, I am very glad that the hon. Member has brought these matters to our notice and if there is any improvement possible in the way of clarification of figures, I consider that it is in our interest to clarify it, so that we might be able to escape the charge of "loose Budgeting" and irregular accounting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Claues 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the Finance Bill, 1955. Under rule 238(2), 15 hours are allotted for the disposal of the Finance Bill. These 15 hours, if the House is agreeable, I propose to divide as follows with respect to the several stages:

We might devote 8 hours to the general discussion, 6 hours to clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour to third reading.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): My recollection is—I am subject to correction—that 20 hours were to be devoted to the Finance Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that this matter was discussed in the

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Business Advisory Committee, where it was finally decided that 15 hours ought to be allotted. That is what the Secretary says. Anyhow, I will look into it. If it was decided to allot 20 hours we shall have 20 hours; it is only 15 hours so far as I am able to gather.

On the basis of 15 hours, we shall have 8 hours for the general discussion. I find a number of amendments to various clauses.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It should be 10 hours at least for the general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many shall we have: instead of 8, 10 hours?

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): I suggest nine hours, so that we may conclude the First Reading of the Bill by tomorrow evening—4 hours today and 5 hours tomorrow.

Shri K. K. Basu: We should have 10 hours at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we shall have 10 hours, four hours and one hour. I take it, that is approved by the House.

Regarding time-limit for speeches, the usual practice of allowing 15 minutes to all Members and 20 minutes to Leaders of Groups will be followed.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No limit for the Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister is always an exception.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

I have already explained some of its important provisions and a memorandum prepared in the Ministry explaining the changes in the Income-tax law proposed in the Bill has also been circulated to hon. Members. I have taken notice of the comments of hon. Members both in this House and in the Rajya Sabha in the course of the general discussion on the Budget It is not necessary for me, therefore, to deal with the various proposals contained in the Bill as originally presented, and I shall confine myself largely to explaining some changes which I now propose to the Finance Bill.

But before I do so, I should like to refer to one matter which seems to have attracted some kind of anxious attention on the part of bachelors,—I refer to the change of the exempt slab from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 for married individuals and Rs. 1,000 for unmarried individuals. Some Members were inclined to think that that implied a discrimination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has excluded maids.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Just as "he" includes "she" under the General Clauses Act, I think maids are included among bachelors.

I should like to point out that this kind of discrimination, if it is, is not peculiar to this country and prevails in almost all the income-tax systems of the world, and to some extent I think it is unavoidable if we are to aim at a tax system which will regulate the tax payable, by and large, by an assessee according to his family obligations and other circumstances. And, as I pointed out, in the course of my budget speech this is only a step towards some further concessions in the matter, namely, the introduction of a system of family allowances. Now, those who plead on behalf of bachelors will probably see in this a further insult added to injury.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They can remedy it themselves.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I can only rely on the statistical position that the married state is by far the commonest civil state in this country. So far as widowers are concerned, they are likely to have the same kind of responsibilities as married persons.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Bachelors also may have dependants, known and unknown.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am being interrupted by too many bachelors' voices.

I can only urge that injustice, if there is any, will be confined to what I hope will always remain a small minority.

Another point to which some hon. Members had referred was the change in the basic rates in the slab of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. They think this would affect the middle classes considerably. Now, if one looks into the rate structure alone, that might appear to be so, but as I had occasion to point out, the proper way to examine the question is not to take the liability on particular slabs, but to take the overall liability of the taxpayer himself. Even under our proposals a married assessee having an income of Rs. 10,000 entirely from personal exertion would pay Rs. 9 less than that payable under last year's rates. The increase in the tax burden occurs only in incomes above this figure and as we have a slab system and not a step system of tax, it is only the higher ranges of income which suffer the cumulative effect of all the increases in the lower slabs. If hon. Members would turn to page 145 of the Explanatory Memorandum they will find that taking the case of a married person who earns his income, the tax payable rises steadily from 2.7 per cent on Rs. 4,200 to 81·4 per cent. on incomes of Rs. 5 lakhs. There are no sudden jumps or breaks in this rise and the system is thoroughly progressive.

1 P.M.

Now, I shall come to the changes proposed in some sections of the Act. Various perquisites—both in cash and in kind—which were not so far taxable are now being subject to taxes. There has been much criticism of this change. I must first explain to the house that the object of my proposing the change in law was not so much to increase the revenue as to stop abuses of the existing law. To give some examples, we have a case where club bills and school fees of children are paid by the companies and there are instances where a person on a salary of Rs. 500 per month gets an entertainment allowance of Rs. 2,300 per month. That is very entertaining. While these abuses must be stopped, we have thought it is not necessary that certain payments in cash or in kind which reasonably go with an employment or vocation and have come to be regarded as incidental to such employment or vocation should be eliminated completely. Indeed it is not possible beyond a point to stop these things altogether merely by taxation for it is difficult to prevent the employer from increasing the emoluments of the employee by the amount of the tax payable on these perquisites. After considering the matter and in order not to interfere with legitimate practices, I have come to the conclusion that the following relaxations in the present proposals are necessary.

Firstly, free passages for home leave received by employees for themselves and for members of their families should not be subject to tax, if within reasonable limits. It is our intention that suitable rules should be framed for the purpose. Obviously, these rules will apply only to those whose homes are not in this country and who come here.

Shri K. K. Basu: Are we making specific provision to that effect?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is what I am saying now. We should take care, that these are only in respect of the existing contracts and in the case

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of those whose homes are not in this country, in the same way as we have proposed some concessions in regard to technicians.

The second point is this. So far as entertainment allowances are concerned, a deduction of 20 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 should be made for those persons who were regularly in receipt of such entertainment allowances in the past. No such deduction will be admissible to new receipients of such allowances. As a result of this relaxation it will not be necessary to make any immediate changes in the structure of emoluments and the concession will die out, we hope, gradually.

In regard to the other perquisites, it is not my intention that a very meticulous appraisal or evaluation of this should be made. Such minor amenities as grant of reasonable medical facilities, provision of servants required exclusively for maintaining the owners' property, use of conveyance on business purposes, etc. will be ignored and suitable executive instructions will be issued in this regard. As regards provision of houses free of rent, the present practice of evaluating them at ten per cent of the occupiers' income when unfurnished and 12.5 per cent when furnished will be continued.....

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will that apply to Members of Parliament also?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think they get very much larger concession. It will be continued subject to the accommodation provided and the rent paid by the employer being reasonable.

As regards the other proposals leading to an increase in the incidence of tax, I need draw attention only to two—firstly compensation received on the termination of managing agencies or other similar business agreements are being brought to tax. As these have so far been exempt, various devices have been adopted to deplete the resources of managed companies as compensation for loss of managing agency. One such transaction, the Bombay High Court recently described as 'high finance at its highest'. Now that such payments will become taxable, I hope that the need for the termination of managing agency contracts will not be so keenly felt.

Secondly, co-operative insurance societies are also being brought to tax in the same way as profits of mutual insurance associations. There is really no substantial difference between the two and there is no justification for exempting one and taxing the other. In regard to the provisions of relief from tax, I need not worry the House with details regarding the small concessions given for house properties, owner occupied and otherwise, allowances of collection charges paid to agencies other than the bankers in the case of interest on securities and dividends, the deduction up to a maximum of Rs. 500 permitted to salary earners for expenditure incurred on books and publications for the purpose of their duties, etc.

I would, however, draw attention to the relief proposed for co-operative societies such as exemption from tax on income from interest on securities and income from property if that income is below Rs. 20,000, income of any society from letting out godowns and warehouses and income from investments in other co-operative societies. I hope that these tax concessions will help the small co-operative societies and enable them to provide marketing and warehousing facilities in rural areas.

In the field of business and industry, as the House is already aware and has indeed debated, the most important change is the substitution of a development rebate by 25 per cent for the existing initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent on certain types of plant and machinery. As I said, this has been already discussed in the House and I have attempted to give a reply to the criticisms made. And I need only add

this. I hope that the industry will take advantage of this very important concession and play its part in developing the industrial capacity of the country. I might add that I do not think at this stage of our planning we should act as if every single item of planning both in the public and in the private sector is firmly fixed. There are needs and exigencies of the moment and generally I think we are all agreed that there should be an expansion of industrialisation in the country. So, I do think that this concession that we are giving this year is at least well worth trying and watching the results of.

Another important concession, is that the time limit of six years within which losses sustained in a business could be carried forward and set off, is proposed to be removed. A further concession is that such losses carried forward can be set off not only against the profits of the same business in later years but also against the profits of other businesses, provided, of course, that the business in which the loss has been sustained is still being carried on. Speculation profits and losses would continue to remain in a separate category.

I now turn to a very important matter—section 23A. In regard to this, I have seen a mass of criticism in the Press and I have received a large number of representations from the business community in general. This section of the Act is a complicated one and I must explain in a little detail the implications of the amendment and of the changes I now propose.

Under the income-tax law, when three or four persons carry on business as a firm, the profits of the firm are, at the end of the year, distributed among the various partners in terms of their partnership and the tax is levied on each of these individuals according to the personal rates applicable to each of them on the income so received. If, however, the same business is carried on by a company of which these persons are the members, the tax on the profits of the business is imposed not on the individuals but on the company itself. If section 23A did not exist, it would be possible for the company to pay tax on its profits at company rates of tax which are much lower than the tax payable on high personal incomes and retain the balance in the accounts of the company. The funds of the company, being completely in the control of these few persons, can be utilised for their own personal expenditure by showing them as loans and advances from the company, and the business activities of these persons can also be continued in the name of the company. By trading in the name of the company these persons would therefore be in a position to carry on their activities without paying their appropriate taxes. It is the object of section 23A to prevent this unjustifiable advantage to persons who have controlling interest in companies. The section requires that where a company is in the control of a few persons, it must distribute 60 per cent of its profits as dividends, so that Super-tax can be collected from the richer shareholders. In order that the company may not build up limitless reserves, the section also requires that when the reserves of the company exceed the share capital or the cost of the assets, whichever is greater, it should not be permitted to build up any more such reserves and should distribute its entire future profits.

The question, therefore, is what is the kind of company to which such provision should apply. Up to now it has been applied to companies of which less than 25 per cent of the shares have on the last day of the accounting year of the company been held by the public. This provision has been evaded in many ways, particularly by temporarily transferring on the last day of the accounting year some of the shares to certain nominees who are then claimed to be the members of the public. It is now proposed that the provisions of this section should apply to companies

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where less than six persons hold or have a controlling interest in 50 per cent., or more, of the shares. In other words, the scope of the section is being widened, and more companies will be required to distribute at least 60 per cent of the distributable profits as dividends, and more of the richer shareholders of these companies will be required to pay Super-tax on such dividends.

There are also other changes such as that the burden of the tax for non-distribution of the required percentage will be placed on the company and not on the shareholders, that account will be taken of certain expenses actually incurred but not allowed for Income-tax purposes, that capital created out of the reserves by the issue of bonus shares will not be regarded as capital for the purpose of determining whether the hundred per cent rule should apply, etc.

Apart from minor criticisms the main argument against this provision is that it is an impediment to the ploughing back of profits. This is not wholly correct, because once the reserves are actually converted into fixed assets of the company there is no impediment to the gradual building up of fresh reserves up to the value of the new assets. There is no doubt, however, that by enforcing the distribution of profits we shall regulate both the rate and the maximum of the reserves that can be built up. And to that extent the criticism has some point in it.

In this connection I should like to mention that when the reserves of a company are in the control of a few persons it does not necessarily follow that they will either be ploughed back into the industry or even be otherwise properly utilised. We have many cases of the misuse of such reserves. Further, the building up of such reserves without payment of the taxes at the personal rates of the real owners of such reserves leads to concentration of wealth and of economic power in a few hands. So long, therefore, as there is no control over the disposition of reserves and so long as other means cannot be found of preventing the concentration of wealth in a few hands, some restrictions, the House will agree, must remain on the reserves that can be built up by companies which are under the control of a few persons.

I am, therefore, satisfied that the principal amendment to section 23A is justified and necessary. I recognise, however, that there may be certain circumstances, such as a company newly started or a company under a heavy debt to a body like the Industrial Finance Corporation, or a company of which the shares have been cornered by certain persons, in which case exceptional treatment is necessary, and I am therefore providing that in such circumstances the Commissioner will have power to agree to a lower distribution than 60 per cent.

It has been suggested that in the case of industrial concerns this change-over of the scope of the section from 25 per cent holding by the public to 50 per cent holding by the public would be too drastic and would affect their present development plans and that, therefore, this should be brought about gradually. There is some force in this argument and in the present need of industrial development we should not take any undue risks. I am, therefore, prepared to introduce an element of gradualness in regard to such concerns. For industrial concerns, therefore, I now propose that they shall be regarded as Section 23A companies if more than 60 per cent (and not 50 per cent as in other cases) of the shares are controlled or held by less than six persons. That is to say, the public holding is raised from 25 to 40 and not 50 per cent as in other cases. I also propose that in special cases they may have their distribution reduced

under the orders of the Commissioner as I have just proposed for other companies also. Industrial concerns will have the further right of making an appeal against the Commissioner's decision to a Board of Referees composed of two officers of Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

In regard to loans and advances from Section 23A companies, the Finance Bill provides that such loans given to a shareholder out of the accumulated profits of a company will be regarded as dividend. It has been represented that this will cause undue hardship as, in effect, it will apply to loans taken in the previous accounting years and that some relief should be given for short-term loans. I am, therefore, proposing that in respect of loans outstanding at the end of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1955-56, full tax shall be charged if the loans have been outstanding for more than a year but that only Income-tax should be charged if such loans have been outstanding for less than a year.

I now turn to Excise Duties. The House will recall that in the course of my reply to the general debate on the Budget, both here and in the Rajya Sabha, I had stated that I would keep an open mind in regard to the proposals that I had originally made and that I would review the appropriateness of each of the excises in the light of representations I had received from the industries affected. I had also announced certain concessions at the time, namely, removal of the duty on sewing machines and parts thereof and reduction of the duty on medium and coarse cloth from one anna to six pies per square yard. In the meanwhile I had seen a very large number of deputations, and the officers of the Ministry have also collected a mass of material, and the changes that I suggest now are as a result of the examination of this material that has since become available to us.

The most important change that I now propose is the conversion of the existing *ad valorem* duties in respect of electric lighting bulbs, electric fans, paints and varnishes, and paper into specific duties. The experience of the administration of these excises has convinced me that the application of the *ad valorem* rates to the commodities mentioned is fraught with considerable difficulties. Competition between certain units is so severe that prices are extremely sensitive to marketing conditions and are likely to change at short intervals. Even where the prices are more steady, difficulties in assessment on an *ad valorem* basis arise from the methods of marketing where, for example, in some industries, the wholesale prices are worked out in such a way as to ensure a uniform all-India retail price, involving the addition to the price of an "average freight" which has to be paid by the purchaser even at the site of the factory. These and other difficulties will be overcome by the conversion that I have suggested.

In arriving at the quantum of specific duties, the commodities have been classified as far as possible under broad and well-defined categories with different rates for each category so as to attain to the maximum possible extent an equitable distribution of the burden of the duties. Secondly, the incidence of the duty has been kept, by and large, at the original level proposed, namely, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, the value for each category being fixed on the weighted average of the production of that category. Thirdly, in pursuance of the Government's policy of helping small-scale producers, smaller units have been exempted from duty in cases where such units are in a position of competitive disadvantage or are otherwise unable to bear the burden of the tax.

The other changes are: As regards cotton fabrics with the reduction of the duty on medium and coarse cloth from 1 anna to 6 pies per square yard which has already been mentioned, I have considered it desirable to restore the classification of cotton fabrics into four categories;

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namely, superfine, fine, medium and coarse as was the case before 1st March 1955. The definition of "cotton fabrics" will also be suitably modified taking the average count of the yarn as the basis for the classification instead of the count of the warp yarn. I have carefully reviewed the rates of duty on fine and superfine. The original proposal in the Finance Bill of taxing superfine cloth at 2 annas 6 pies per square yard will now be changed to 2 annas per square yard as, on an examination, I found that the former is likely to be burdensome. The duty on fine cloth is proposed to be increased to 1 anna 3 pies per square yard which, in terms of linear yard, is roughly equivalent to what it was before 1st March, 1955, namely, one anna six pies a yard. There is a slight increase in the duty on fine as from the original Bill.

As regards the handloom cess, the handloom cess of 3 pies per linear yard which is being collected at present on fabrics of cotton, artificial silk and woollen fabrics, will be converted into a cess of three pies per square yard. This will bring the unit for assessment of the cess in line with the unit for assessment of the basic excise duty.

As regards woollen fabrics, after careful consideration of the incidence of the existing duty on woollen fabrics, I have decided to reduce it from 10 per cent to 6¼ per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose that manufacturers employing less than five powerlooms should be totally exempted. In this connection, I have had under consideration the question of implementing the recommendation of the Taxation Inquiry Commission that coarse rugs and similar articles used by the poorer people should be freed from the impost of excise. Even in the tariff as it stands, woollen fabrics other than piece goods, rugs, blankets and other 'flat' fabrics are exempted from duty; so also are blankets, rugs and other articles, if produced on handlooms. This itself involves a large measure of relief. However, to implement to the largest extent possible the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission, I propose to enlarge the scope of the relief and to give, by executive notification, total exemption from duty in respect of coarse rugs and *kamblies*, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10 each.

I now come to electric batteries. Parts of electric batteries have now been included in the definition of batteries. As the House will recall, a concession has been already announced in the case of small assemblers of batteries. But, small assemblers compete, I find, on an appreciable scale with the organised section of the industry, on a much larger scale than I had imagined, nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the total production or perhaps more, being in the hands of small assemblers.

There is thus a case for levying duty on "parts" as well, but the duty will be so administered as to avoid double payment. A small assembler, who is himself exempted will purchase parts on which duty has been paid while manufacturers who are liable to the excise will pay duty only on the finished products.

There are two other changes. The first is regarding the existing concession to small assemblers to which I referred a little while ago. It has come to notice that this concession is so wide as to give an unmerited advantage even to those units whose production is comparatively large and that the continuance of the concession would seriously affect the position of organised factories and lead to undesirable consequences. The concession was really intended to benefit only the large number of repairers and re-conditioners and very small assemblers of batteries who do not employ more than three or four persons in their establishments. It is, therefore, being modified so as to restrict it to establishments employing

five persons or less, and this is being given effect to by notification.

The second is a new concession. This is in regard to what are called "stationary" batteries. They are used with power houses, telephone exchanges, etc., and are, as their name indicates, heavy and not portable and are in the nature of capital equipment. They are not produced in the country but are generally imported in dismantled condition and assembled in India, with one or two small parts of small value locally made to save transport charges. These batteries are being exempted from duty by executive notification.

I next come to electric lighting bulbs. It is now proposed to exempt 'miniature' lighting bulbs, that is to say, bulbs intended for flash lights, motor cars, telephone installations, etc., from the duty. The industry in these bulbs is still in an early stage of development and is experiencing severe competition from imports which continue to be allowed in large quantities to satisfy the demand in the country. The exemption is being given effect to by means of an executive notification.

As regards electric fans, I propose that certain parts of electric fans, namely, the complete motor and its two principal components, namely, Rotor and Stator, should also pay duty. This change has been made partly because there is a certain amount of trade in spare parts and partly in order to prevent evasion of revenue. The motor accounts for the major part of the value of the fans and the other parts, therefore, have been ignored.

I come to paints and varnishes. According to my original proposal, paints and varnishes were included under one head without any sub-heads. The duty was also applied only if power had been used in any of the processes in connection with their manufacture. With the conversion of the *ad valorem* duty into a specific duty, paints have been separated from varnishes and the item in the tariff is made up of several sub-heads. In fixing rates of duty, the larger establishments have been distinguished from the middling ones and these again from the cottage or small-scale units which have been exempted. In view of this new classification and also because even the larger establishments, so far as varnish is concerned, do not necessarily use power, the criterion of the use of power has been dispensed with. The exemption limits in the case of paints, etc., are pitched sufficiently high to bring within their scope all small units which do not use power.

Shri K. K. Basu: Small units which use power?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They also. Both will be exempted. We have given up the classification of those which use power and which do not use power.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): And you are going to calculate on the annual value of output? Is that the basis, as in the case of soap?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: A similar basis: according to the volume or number of.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Number of workers. Thirty is the maximum for a small unit.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is, of course, some relationship between the two—the number of workers and the volume of production.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I should like a fuller explanation for the debate.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That will be coming.

In regard to paper, it is now proposed to exempt strawboard from the duty. The majority of units producing strawboard are operated by small producers who account for 13,000 tons out of a total production of 31,000 tons. Their operations are confined generally to spot demand. They do

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not maunfacture for stock. Profit margins, even when profits are made at all, are comparatively low. Owing to lack of demand, the industry has been compelled to work at less than half of its annual rated capacity. Prices of strawboard have also fallen to almost pre-war levels. In view of all these considerations, imposition of duty would, we feel, not be justified.

In the definition given in the original Finance Bill, newsprint was excluded from the definition of paper, and consequently from the levy of duty. While paper used as newsprint will still not bear the burden of an excise duty, it has become necessary to make certain changes in the original proposals in order to ensure that paper not so used does not get unmerited concession. It has come to notice that both imported and indigenous newsprint is used in considerable quantities as cheap printing paper, and therefore competes with printing paper produced in the country. The question of preventing the misuse of newsprint assessed at a specially reduced duty on import has been under the consideration of Government. So far as the indigenous newsprint is concerned, the exemption given by the traiff is now proposed to be withdrawn, but administrative arrangements will be made whereby newsprint supplied to newspaper establishments will be relieved of the burden of the excise duty.

Consequential to the changes in the excise, certain changes will be necessary in customs duties. With the abolition of excise duty on sewing machines, the provision for the levy of a countervailing import duty on sewing machines under item 72(11) of the Tariff will be dropped. Provision will be made for assessing parts of electric fans and batteries by levying an increased import duty equal to the excise duty on parts of electric fans and batteries. Excise duty is now leviable on some articles according to the volume of output and where such different rates exist, the highest rate will be taken for purposes of the countervailing import duty.

I have already given notice of my intention to move the amendments required to implement the changes I now propose.

I shall now deal with the financial effect of the proposals made by me. So far as income-tax is concerned, the rate structure remains unaltered. As regards the other provisions of the income-tax law I had not, in my original Budget, assumed any revenue significance. The changes now proposed will not alter this position.

As regards excise duties, the total revenue estimated from the increased duties proposed originally was Rs. 17.7 crores. Out of this, there will be a reduction of as much as Rs. 10 crores on account of the restoration of the duty on coarse and medium cloth to its original level. I mention this because I heard somebody say that these were trifling concessions that had been made. I repeat again that the reduction on account of the restoration of the duty on coarse and medium cloth will cost Rs. 10 crores.

Among the changes that are proposed....

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) अगर एक पांच गज लम्बी कोर्स या मीडियम क्लाथ की धोती हो, तो उस पर क्या टैक्स पड़ेगा ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What is it?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीरपुर) इन का सवाल यह है कि मीडियम या कोस क्लाथ की पांच गज की धोती पर क्या टैक्स लिया जायेगा ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not a walking table of duties. It depends on its width and so on. Now it is on the square yard. It is now six pies per square yard. I do not know exactly what the average width of....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It will be 6 feet square.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then the Member can make his own calculation.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Six annas.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The rate is known. The width is known better to him than to me, and his arithmetic is probably better than mine.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट बतलाने की कृपा करें ताकि सब लोग समझ सकें ।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am concerned with the rates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently it does not make any difference whether it is a *dhoti* or a *sari;* so long as there is the square yard there is no difference.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But if the hon. Member wants an answer, presently I shall have it worked out. I cannot do it in the midst of my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are *dhoties* exempted? That is what he wants.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, no. The point is that what I have reduced is the increase that I had proposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As per the spuare yard?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The original rate remains. But instead of its being by the linear yard, it is now by the square yard, and it is the same rate. As for the hon. Member's question, that depends as I said; if the width is 36" then it makes no difference, because the linear yard is the same, and it will exactly be as it is per square yard. But I am not quite sure whether it is 36" for all *dhoties* of 5 yards.

Now among the changes I now propose, the two which lead to increase in revenue are the increase in duty on fine cloth and the calculation of the handloom cess on the basis of square yard and not linear yard. The resultant increase in revenue will be Rs. 3 crores, out of which Rs. 1·4 crores on account of handloom cess will be credited to a separate fund. Taking into account the small revenue effect of the other changes I now propose the total extra burden of the duty will be now Rs. 8·8 crores against Rs. 17·7 crores in the original Budget *i.e.* a reduction of about Rs. 9 crores—about 50 per cent. has been given away.

In my original Budget proposals I had estimated a revenue gap...

Shri K. K. Basu: So generous.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: So considerate—of Rs. 8·47 crores after taking into account the proposals in the Finance Bill. In view of the modifications now suggested by me this gap will be increased to Rs. 17·35 crores. That is the uncovered deficit now in the revenue Budget.

I have considered carefully whether other taxation measures should not be introduced to cover partly the wider gap. Taking all the circumstances into account, I have come to the conclusion that it will not be desirable to impose any extra burden at this time, and I must therefore leave the deficit at its present figure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Krishnaswami: I have a submission to make. The Finance Minister has suggested so many important changes that we have been taken by surprise. We should therefore like to have an adjournment of the debate, so that we may study the amendments and his proposals in detail and contribute something useful. The very basis of the excise duties has

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

been changed. Certain interpretations of perquisites and other important sections have been given. So it is obviously impossible for us to straightaway plunge into a debate and contribute something to it which is useful. I should like to make this submission to you and also to the Finance Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: I suggest that we may adjourn for today, for we cannot discuss it today. Except with regard to the slab structure so far as income-tax is concerned, the whole thing has changed. Definition of perquisites has been given, and there have been some alterations in excise duties also. I wish therefore that we adjourn for the day, and tomorrow we shall take this up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would suggest this. There are a number of hon. Members who will talk generally on various points of administration from China to Peru, and not definitely only with respect to these particular changes that have been made. I shall call upon all those hon. Members and keep the House going. The other hon. Members who want to study this matter can go and study, and come forward tomorrow and take their own chance.

Dr. Krishnaswami: But then it will be a slice of the time taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to invite outsiders to speak here.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I agree. I am not suggesting that. But what I am suggesting is that about three or four hours of the debate would be taken up merely in roving from China to Peru, as you put it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are hon. Members who would like to bring specific difficulties to the notice of the House and Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There has only been reduction in certain duties. The Bill as it was remains. So we are in a position certainly to contribute our mite to the debate.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I would request that a copy of the Finance Minister's speech should be supplied to us.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): It will be printed.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): These amendments can be discussed in detail when we take up the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very good.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: We can go on with the discussion now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Copies of the amendments—list No. 4—will be circulated to hon. Members and by the time we reach the clause-by-clause consideration stage, the amendments will be in the hands of hon. Members. Let us now proceed. Whoever wants may speak.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is only the customs amendments which are only consequential that have not been circulated. Others have been circulated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There has been only a decrease in the duties. We are prepared for having a debate on the Bill as it stood. We are certainly more prepared to have a debate on decreased duties. What is the difficulty?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Will there be a debate at all?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call upon those hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri K. K. Basu: Unless the Deputy Speaker gives us a guarantee, we will be losing the opportunity.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Finance Bill has to be considered in the context of three things: firstly, the rate of economic development that is going on in our neighbouring

country, China, and its comparison with the rate of our own development; secondly, the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission; and thirdly, the Five Year Plan. About the Five Year Plan, and the relationship of the Five Year Plan and the finance proposals, there has been considerable discussion since many days and I do not propose to take much of the time of the House regarding this aspect.

About the rate of economic development that is going on in China, I must say that the whole world, especially Asia, will judge both the countries—the efficacy of the systems prevalent in both China and India—by the results. If the rate of progress is very high in China; if the Chinese system, their planning and their experiment take that country more speedily to prosperity, then the effect of it will be far reaching on the rest of Asia.

Shri Bansal: What is the rate of progress in China? What are the figures?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not know the figures. I am just making the point that if the rate of progress, or the economic development in China, is much more than the economic development in India...

Shri Bansal: But the point is—is it? Is the rate of development much more there?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is a matter of opinion.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Bansal: It is a matter of fact.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am only saying that if the economic planning and the development in China achieve better results than in India, then it will have a very tremendous effect in the rest of Asia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if it is less?

Shri Bansal: Exactly.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If the results we have achieved compare very well with China or if the results we have achieved are superior, then certainly that is a matter for supreme satisfaction. So I say that the whole thing should be.....

Shri Bansal: The fact actually is that our development is superior to that of China.

An Hon. Member: There it is three times.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am prepared to agree that in certain sectors our development at present...

Dr. Gangadhar Siva (Chittor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of order. How many times has the hon. Member been to China to personally study their development?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not attacking them here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I can say—this need not be treated as a ruling—is that we are discussing here hard facts. If the hon. Member wants to compare our progress with the rate of progress in any sister country round about or elsewhere, he must be able to give certain specific points which could be copied and replied to. Where is a committee to be appointed in pursuance of what the hon. Member says, and who is to decide and report to the House, so that further discussion may follow?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: My point is misunderstood.

Dr. Krishnaswami: You gave him the opportunity to roam from China to Peru. He is taking full advantage of it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I was making the point that in future we would be judged by the results we achieve in India and the results which the Chinese are going to achieve That is the only point. I am not comparing the figures. So the whole thing should be discussed keeping that point in view. I am not pursuing that point further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good making some indefinite statements like these. Specific points must be put; for example, the Chinese plan is this; our plan is different.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not comparing the Chinese plan with our plan. I am not suggesting that the Chinese plan is superior to ours or that our plan is superior to theirs. That is not my point. My point is simply that in future the whole of Asia, the whole world, will judge both countries by the results achieved by them and we must be conscious of it.

Shri Bansal: Every country will be judged by the results of its efforts. What is the use of bringing in China only here?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I brought it in because there is a tendency, and it will persist, to compare our development with the development of China.

Dr. Krishnaswami: You have been allowed to roam by the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not want to pursue that point.

Now, as regards the Finance Bill and the proposals that the Finance Minister has suggested, I agree with some of the proposals he has made and I do not agree with some others. I agree with the amendment of section 23A of Act XI of 1922. Section 23A is a new section, and if one studies it, one would understand that the following points will emerge. Hereafter, the pre-requisite for a company being considered by the income-tax authorities as a public company is that 50 per cent. or more of the equity capital should be absolutely owned by the public. Secondly, the total voting power must not be concentrated in six or fewer persons. Thirdly, family members or nominees will be treated hereafter as one person. There is nothing that is bad about it. However, business circles in Bombay, Calcutta and some other places have found fault with this new section. They say it will discourage new investment; they say that this section is too penal, because it provides that annas four in the rupee be taken from the undistributed profit of the company if it exceeds 40 per cent.

The Finance Minister has pointed out to us that there is no hindrance to ploughing back of the reserve for investment and the reserve can be built up after making use of the available reserve for additional or fresh industrial ventures. So, I entirely agree with the suggestion that there should be an amendment of the section.

With regard to development rebate, it is really amazing that the Finance Minister has said something in the other House while replying to the Budget debate, with which I do not agree. The development rebate is a feature of this Budget, no doubt, a very important feature. It is the direct result of one of the recommendations of the Matthai Commission. What has the Matthai Commission said? We must examine it. The Commission has said that there may be a development rebate up to 25 per cent. of the cost of the new plant and machinery installed for business purposes and it should be given only to select industries. But, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh wants to exceed this limit. He wants to give this rebate or tax relief to all the business, to all the industries where there will be new plant and machinery. This was considered by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. They said, this rebate is a special type of concession and this should be given in extraordinary cases; only in cases where the concerns are of national importance and where special stimulus is necessary for their development. These are the criteria on the basis of which development rebate should be given. To my mind this is a fair basis.

The Finance Minister says that it should be universally applicable to all the new plant and machinery, whether big or small and he further says that his approach is socialistic.

Unfortunately, this point is very misleading because even the so-called small concerns which employ new machinery are sufficiently big as compared with the economic base of society. After all, a hillock may be very small when compared to a mountain but when compared to a valley, the hillock is itself a mountain and it is a big one too. So, let us not draw this distinction between a hillock and a mountain and try to argue that there should be no distinction and that this rebate should be applicable to all the concerns. If he wants to give an incentive to production and saving, I say there are already sufficient incentives made available by the Ministry. He may be aware that there is depreciation allowance given and the industries are taking advantage of it.

Now, what is proposed is that the high rebate should be applicable to all and sundry without regard to any consideration. If he wants to give encouragement to business people, then, let there be a straightforward method. Let there be no income-tax for a further higher limit. I can understand that though I do not like it. But, why this subtle attempt to support all capitalists? We are not even given an idea as to how much we are losing by this rebate. I have got the figures here between 1947 and 1952 in respect of 293 manufacturing companies in existence. The total depreciation allowed by the Income-tax Department amounted to Rs. 77 crores and out of which Rs. 55 crores was in respect of assets acquired after 1946. So, I say, what they call tax-free loans that these various concerns are enjoying is already pretty high. If the rebate is given even in lieu of the initial depreciation it should be confined to a few industries of national importance. The Finance Minister, I feel, Sir, is mis-applying the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

There are other recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and, unfortunately, the Finance Minister has not taken them into consideration or perhaps has not had the time to take them into consideration. While chosing one of the recommendations of the Commission, he should also have looked into the other important recommendations of the Commission. For example, about estate duty, the Commission say that the present working of the Act is not at all satisfactory. The incomes are meagre. We estimated something like five to six crores when the Bill was introduced, but, afterwards, the estimate came to about Rs. 3 crores. And what is the actual income from estate duty? I think it is Rs. 1½ crores and it is not much. So, I say that the Finance Minister should have taken into consideration to enhance the estate duty and to revise the Estate Duty Act. At present the estate duty is very low and the exemption limit is very high. I was expecting that there would be some sort of change in the Estate Duty Act.

Next, I point out that there are other recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission like the ceiling on personal income. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister does not favour this idea.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): There is no question of being in favour or not being in favour. I hope all these things are under consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Let me draw my friend's attention to the point made by the Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha that he does not want a ceiling on personal incomes. He has already made a sort of commitment that he does not favour this idea of ceiling on personal incomes because it is not workable. I say it is highly necessary if you want to bring down the inequalities of wealth that is prevalent in India. So, I say many of the important recommendations of the Commission have been left out from the consideration of the Finance Ministry. Only such of those few which go to help the business people, the big bosses in society, are

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taken and this development rebate is one such instance. They quote the analogy of England. But, even in England, this investment allowance or the rebate is only 20 per cent. but, here the rate is much higher, I say the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission ought to have been considered as a whole and at least some of them accepted. Unfortunately, he has failed to do so. There is another very important point and that is about foreign investments in India. Time and again, Members have been saying that there has been too much of foreign capital in India and our economy is being too much in the hands of foreigners. Here I am stating four factors which result out of this.

Firstly, there is too much of Anglo-American hold on Indian economy. Secondly, the foreign capital has not gone much to industries; it has gone mostly to trade and business. Thirdly, the hold of the foreign managing agencies is disproportionately larger when compared to their share capital. Fourthly, there is a disproportionately high profit.

I am just giving for the information of the House the profits that some of the foreign companies have earned. They are in lakhs of rupees. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, between the years 1947 to 1953 has earned a total net profit of 166.63 while the paid-up capital of the company is only 90, the profit is about 200 per cent. of the paid-up capital. Then, there is the Parry & Co. The paid-up capital is 36.58 and the total net profit earned is 119.56. Again, there is the Binny & Co. the paid-up capital is 15 and the net profit is 84.48 You will see that the rate of profit exceeds 300 to 350 per cent. in all these companies and no attempt has been made by the Finance Minister to control the profits. The other day the Prime Minister said that we should be generous with foreign capital. Let us be generous, but we should be reasonable. We cannot give one treatment to Indians and another to foreigners. After all, foreign capital has been exploiting India as much as Indian capital. So let us not draw any distinction between the two. I do not suggest expropriation. I only say that foreign capital should be controlled, that steps should be taken to see that the Anglo-American hold or for that matter the hold of foreign capital is reduced so that we may have better opportunities of guiding and directing our economy according to our own wish. But, unfortunately, that has not been made possible because there has been too much of foreign capital in this land. I again repeat that steps should be taken to see that the hold of foreign capital is reduced and I wish that the Finance Minister gives his thought to this fact.

In conclusion, I would say that I do not in any way object to the new changes that the Finance Minister has made in regard to income-tax on personal incomes. It will have a bearish effect on the middle class but the effect on the business will be bullish. Already we have seen that the Stock Exchanges in Bombay and Calcutta have welcomed it and it has a superlatively bullish effect on them and naturally so.

With regard to excise duty, I welcome it, but unfortunately what happens is that the Finance Minister starts with certain proposals in the beginning of the Budget Session and changes all the proposals afterwards. I think the Department is playing a trick with us. They start with a hard budget only to make it soft, to appear responsive and considerate to the public demand. Either they are playing a trick with us or they do not know budgeting—it is one of these two things. If they do not know budgeting, I am sorry to say it is unfortunate. If they are only playing a trick with us, it is really bad. I feel that all the proposals should be carefully considered before they are brought before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that a number of changes have been made or suggested by the hon. Finance Minister since the introduction of the Finance Bill. Naturally, I am at a loss to find that some hon. Members, who are representatives of Groups and who have given intimation of their desire to take part in the debate, are unable to do so in view of the fact that a number of suggestions or alterations are proposed by the hon. Finance Minister. If all of them stand out and want to catch the eye of the Chair tomorrow, some of them will have to be elbowed out and may not have their chance to speak. I cannot call them up straightway to speak.

Hereafter I expect that when a number of changes, radical changes, have to be made in pursuance of or in view of a number of representations that have been made, the Finance Minister will circulate a note beforehand so that hon. Members may come ready to speak and make further suggestions. That is all that I would like to submit. Hon. Members, who are representatives of Groups, may try to speak today, because tomorrow some others may come in and some of the hon. Members whom I would expect or the House would expect to speak may not have the time.

Subject to this, I would call upon Shrimati Maydeo.

Shrimati Maydeo (Poona South): We are now considering the financial proposals of the Central Government. Before supporting the proposals of Government, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some cases where reconsideration of the methods of approach is necessary or where reduction in expenditure is necessary.

If we look at the figures of Budget Estimates of the different Departments, we find that the Budget figures are going on increasing year after year. The hon. Minister, in his speech on the Budget, stated that he has to impose taxes to balance the expenditure. It happens that every year the common man in the street listens with fear and suspended breath the list of new taxes from the Finance Minister, which he declares every year on the eve of the 28th of February.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Then the Finance Minister himself has also said in his Budget speech that in 1949-50, the revenue collections exceeded the estimate by Rs. 27 crores and the expenditure was less than the estimate by Rs. 6 crores. It means, that the Government had a surplus collection of Rs. 33 crores. Similarly, in 1950-51 the Government had a surplus of Rs. 59 crores of revenue collection; in 1951-52, Rs. 102 crores; in 1952-53 and 1953-54, Rs. 17 crores every year. This shows that Government is getting more revenue than was expected. We feel that if they tax the common man's things like betel nuts, foot-wear, sugar, tobacco, etc., why should they not remove or abolish these taxes at the end of the year when they find that the revenue collections are more than expected? This will give relief and will lessen the dissatisfaction and disappointment of the common man.

I would like to point out some places where reconsideration of methods of approach is necessary. If we refer to the Evaluation Report, we find that the tempo of expenditure on the Five Year Plan is increasing year after year. We consider that as the expenditure is increasing, we are spending a lot of money on the Plan and we feel that we are achieving our objects, but it is actually not so. If we refer to the Evaluation Report, we find that there is a provision of Rs. 1,93,000 and out of this, the money spent was Rs. 1,78,000, on the salaries of Project Headquarters' staff. That means that nearly 90 per cent or more than 90 per cent. of the salary money was spent. But when we come to other items of the Projects which are useful and helpful to the people and which we really want to bring about, we find that most of the

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money has lapsed. For Rural Health and Sanitation, the Budget amount was Rs. 2,55,000. Out of this only Rs. 4,000 were spent at the end of the year. Then, on social education, Rs. 33,000 were provided and nothing was spent during the year. On communications, Rs. 3,47,000 were provided but only Rs. 300 were spent. For rural arts and crafts, Rs. 1,50,000 were provided but only Rs. 500 were spent. This shows that the real thing, that is, the real economic uplift of the people which we wanted to carry out is not coming about. We might be told that these figures belong to the last year and that this year there might be some improvement. But I may tell you from experience that even this year things are not as good as they should have been. It is not that if we go and look at the projects we will have an over-all view of the Community Projects and that we will get the real picture. If we want to find out what is the condition, actually we will have to stay within the projects for more than two or three months. Then we will actually know the state of affairs. I feel that the method of approach should be reconsidered if we want good results.

Similarly, if we refer to the Central Social Welfare Board, we are given some interesting figures. In the progress statement of the welfare extension projects for the year ended March 31, 1955, we are told that the number of centres opened was 811. The number of villages covered was 3,445. The number of the population covered: 37,10,455. It will just show that we are covering so many people and so many villages but the actual fact is that these welfare extension projects are only inaugurated, some on the 2nd October and some on the 15th August of every year. But what about the progress? If we go and actually contact these people we find that the work is merely at a standstill. There might be five or six per cent of the centres working a little but that does not give credit to the Social Welfare Board. The credit goes to the previous worker who had already started the work far earlier and his work has just been taken over as the central place of the welfare extension project. Therefore, what I feel is that something is wrong with our approach and we should carefully find out what should be our method of approach to these Community Projects or welfare extension schemes.

Another point that I would like to refer to is about the reduction in expenditure in some of the Budget Estimates of the different Ministries. There are certain Ministries which are common or which have the responsibility for the whole of India such as Communications, Defence and External Affairs. But there are certain other Ministries such as Food, Health, Education, etc., which have their counterparts in the shape of the States' Ministries which are responsible for their own affairs. The Centre has only to carry out certain projects which belong to the whole of India or which refer to the whole of India. Still, we find that the expenditure on these other Ministries—Health, Education, Food, etc.—is increasing year after year. The report on these Ministries will bear me out.

Now, we know that for the last two years there were good rains. The food position is very satisfactory and the controls have been removed. The Rationing Department has been closed and one would expect that there should be some economy with regard to the Food and Agriculture Ministry's expenditure. But what we find is that this year's Budget requirements are greater by Rs. 52 crores, when compared to those of last year Why should this be the case?

Let us now take this All-India Women's Food Council. This Council was first started for popularising supplementary foods because cereals were rationed. But now there is no rationing. The controls have been removed and still how they are

doing their work is very interesting to see. The report says:

> "In view of the easy food situation in the country the Council commenced serving wheat and wheat products also in the cafetarias. The Council also started a College of catering and Institutional Management."

Then,

> "The Council held its fourth Annual Conference in January and the Council was sanctioned a net grant of Rs. 1,35,000."

It is rather amazing to see that when a new concern has outlived its purpose, why it should be continued again. I do not want to condemn anything but I should feel that they themselves should come forward and say that "Now, our necessity has gone. Our work is finished. So, we do not want any grant from the Central Government." If they want to continue, they can continue, but it is really a misuse of taxpayers' money if they want Rs. 1,35,000 as grant for running the canteens or hotels. So, what I feel is that we can make economy in such things and we can find out many more cases like this.

I next take the case of the Health Ministry. This year, this Ministry's Budget requirements exceeded by Rs. 4 crores those of last year. When the question was just asked, it was mentioned that the health requirements are far less than those of others. That means, there is as if a competition as to how to ask for more money and when we have money and we cannot spend it, we find out some more new avenues to spend the money. When we start something, then we ask for more money, for, we say that we have started this new feature and we therefore want more money from the Government. So, this is how our expenditure goes on increasing. We should think of the common people and we should spend the tax-payers' money very economically and carefully.

Take the case of the cinchona trees. When there was shortage of quinine, cinchona trees were planted, but from 1947 Government have stopped planting any more cinchona trees and only the existing trees are to be cared for now. But every year, the expenditure to water these trees is increasing. In 1953, the amount required for the cinchona trees was Rs. 1,98,00,000. In 1954, it went up to Rs. 3 crores, and in 1955, it is Rs. 4,07,00,000. So, we do not understand why more and more money should be required only to water the existing trees.

Similarly, I can quote the instance of medical stores and depots. We are spending Rs. 17 lakhs only to distribute medicines to some of the departments, and still, these departments complain that they get medicines from these depots at higher rates than those got from the open market. I do not understand why this Ministry should take up the work of distributing medicines when they can get them in the open market for less money.

Take the case of the contributory health service scheme. In the Budget, Rs. 28 lakhs have been asked for the contributory health service in Delhi. It is only for the Government servants in Delhi. If we consider the Ministry of Health at the Centre, I would say that it should take up only cases which will give some relief to India as a whole. Still we are spending only Rs. 28 lakhs to give medical relief to Government servants in Delhi only. Only Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for maternity and child welfare in rural areas. This should not be the case and the money which is available should be spent as economically and as usefully as possible. We can find many such places where we can reduce the amount of our budget. When we see that every year the deficit is increasing—this year it is more than Rs. 300 crores—we feel that it may not result in inflation because it will be spent on productive works only. But when we have seen the community projects we fear

[Shrimati Maydeo]

whether there will be any production out of this or not.

Even if these suggestions will not be of use this year, I would suggest that they may be kept in mind for next year when the hon. Minister invites budget estimates from the different departments.

Shri K. K. Basu: Sir, while discussing on the Finance Bill which has been supplemented by some very big amendments, we have got to see to what extent the taxation proposals of the Government try to translate the oft-repeated statement—and to some extent propaganda—the Government is making that they want to see the socialistic pattern of society coming into being in India. Of course, I do not know whether socialism has a different meaning, but so far as I understand, we all expected that through taxation measures the inequalities in society, to a large extent, will be reduced.

I am fully conscious of the fact that in this year's taxation proposals there has been a certain improvement and that has been further added to by some of these new amendments. But, on the other hand we must also see to what extent the power of that class of persons whose control, power and wealth—as the Finance Minister said this morning—is still ruling the society, has been curbed. That we must take into consideration.

If you first look to the taxation proposal with regard to income-tax it is true that so far as the married persons are concerned, there has been a certain exemption; the limit has been enhanced to Rs. 2,000, but at the same time in the case of the bachelors it has been reduced to Rs. 1,000. This morning, of course, the Finance Minister tried to say that this is applicable in most of the countries. He said that in most of the countries this difference between married and unmarried persons exists where income-tax law is there. I would only urge upon him that if he thinks that so far as married persons are concerned, their obligations and liabilities are so great that some concession should be given to them, then he could have increased the limit to Rs. 2,000 in their case and kept the limit of Rs. 1,500 in the case of bachelors. I say this because, we know, as yet, in our country, in many places we have some sort of joint family. It may not be joint family in the sense the Mitakshara school understands it, but even there there are dependants who, possibly, in England or in other European countries, will not be considered as dependants on a particular person. We know that among the middle class people, a larger number of people cannot marry because a middle class man has got his sister to marry, his niece to marry or he has got a widowed aunt—whatever it may be. Therefore, if the Finance Minister thinks—and I fully agree with him—that married persons who have greater obligations and liabilities should be given certain exemptions he could have very well increased the limit to Rs. 2,000 and should have avoided touching the limit so far as the unmarried persons are concerned. The difference, according to him may be very little—it is only a question of Rs. 50 in the two slabs but for persons earning Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month, that is a great deal.

Then, I would also draw your attention to the tax slabs—which the Finance Minister this morning tried to say were not of much importance —of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 limit and also Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 annual income. I feel, Sir, that this is the class which constitutes a large bulk of the salary earners or the middle class people. In this case, what is the point of adding to the burden? Whatever little it may be according to him, it is undoubtedly not so in respect of those persons whose income is only Rs. 600 or 700 with a family of 7 or 8 members. We know, in our country, even though they may not be living in the same house, there may be some people to whom he has to give help. This is the society in

our country. We have not yet come to that stage of European society where the husband and wife only live and other people live on their own. We have got to take into consideration the condition prevailing in our society when we compare the income-tax laws prevalent in America or the United Kingdom or some other country where the social system is completely different.

The most important point that I want to emphasise is that, when you are going to add to the burden of the people, why should you not shift the burden to persons who are in a position to pay? This morning, my friend, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, gave certain figures with regard to the managing agents. I will not go into details, but I would only try to give some figures which relate to seven important managing agency firms in our country. Messrs. Anderson Wright, Balmer Lawrie, Binny and Co., W. H. Brady & Co., Gillanders Arbuthmot, Killick Nickson and Parry & Co., together with a paid-up capital of nearly Rs. 4 crores—the actual figure is Rs. 369,99,565—have earned in 1952-53 Rs. 1 crore and in 1953-54 Rs. 1,11,00,000. This is so far as managing agency is concerned. Then their share profit, as the Taxation Enquiry Committee, has said, is nearly 14 per cent, and that is 50 per cent of the distributed profit given to the shareholders. That is the position. Therefore, our taxation proposals should be such as to see that the concentration of wealth in the hands of such persons is not allowed. Unfortunately, most of these persons are foreigners. The finance Minister thinks that we are more taken by perverse philosophy, why does he not accept the principle that we want to emphasise? Why should we not, today, in the present context of things try to see that this class of persons who are minting money like anything, their wealth to some extent is touched and the burden of the common man is reduced? It is the common man who helps to a large extent in the formation of capital and wealth which we can ultimately utilise for the improvement of our industries and economic condition. Why not we see that they are given some relief?

I will give one more figure. In the jute industry—it is not my figure—the Taxation Enquiry Committee has said that the managing agents earn more than 14 per cent. This is often more than the profits that the particular industry earns. This is only the share of the managing agents. So far as the profits are concerned they get as shareholders of the particular concern.

I would like to give some more figures. The other day I emphasised with regard to bank deposits. Today we find that the bank deposits are increasing. The condition is getting better day by day. In April 1954 the deposit was to the tune of Rs. 868 lakhs and today it has come to Rs. 967 lakhs. I am giving the figures given by the Reserve Bank. In 1955 it has come to Rs. 967·30 lakhs. Therefore, we find today in our society a section of people who are deriving the benefit of our economic policy and money is being concentrated in their hands. Sir, I would also like you to consider the position of profits that some of these industries make. In respect of tea, in 1953 when the price was Rs. 474 they have earned nearly 14 per cent. But, today the prices have gone up to Rs. 849—that is what the figures given by Government show—and so you can well imagine the amount of profit they get. Unfortunately the tea industry is also dominated by foreigners. Therefore, we are urging every day, but the Finance Minister—I do not know, with what motive and connection—does not want to accept it, that this domination of foreigners is detrimental to the interest of industrialisation of our country and economic prosperity. When the Finance Minister in his taxation proposals is giving development rebate to many industries, we do not understand it. Even the Taxation Enquiry Commission have said that in certain specific industries where there is possibility

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or demand, so far as national interest is concerned, for increase in the productive capacity, there may be certain concessions by way of development rebate. What is the point in allowing this tax concession in an industry like tea or jute where there are foreigners involved cheating the working class? We can collect that money, whatever it may be, and utilise it for the development of such industries which we consider vital for the industrialisation of the country. Therefore, we would very much wish that the Finance Minister has made certain differentiation suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission with persons like Dr. John Matthai who have a good deal of experience in this matter and who are friends of big business.

Then comes the concession given to some industries regarding the carry-over of the loss. It says that that loss can be adjusted in particular types of transactions in a different way, if that type of business is still continued. As I said earlier, if the concentration of wealth is in the hands of a few, it would not be possible to find wealth to be utilised for the real development of the country. All the money is going to be utilised for speculative business and under this provision if there is any loss, it is going to be adjusted against future profits. Originally there was a provision that it should not be carried over beyond six years, but now that has been removed. I wish the Finance Minister had not given this concession. At least he should have allowed the old position to continue.

This moring the Finance Minister gave certain relaxations for alleged benefit purposes. I do not know if any of you have experience of this that is prevalent in my part of the country—Calcutta—there are European assistants who get Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 per month. They have a free car in which they go to clubs; they have a house free and the amenities provided for them can hardly be got in Calcutta for anything less than, say, Rs. 400 or more. All these things are not taken into consideration. Actually the benefit which they get in terms of money is taken into consideration. Then, we are told that they are given minor medical facilities. What are minor medical facilities? If there is some ailment, they are taken to a nursing home which charges Rs. 50 per day and the company pays it. Does the same company give the same concession to the other employees? There is the peon getting Rs. 30 per month who is not getting the same concession. Only certain European assistants and possibly some Indians also who are in their good books—their proportion is very small —enjoy these benefits and for their sake the Finance Minister should not have given this concession.

Regarding bonus shares also, the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report gives the figure of Rs. 41 crores issued as such from 1946 to 1951. I am told that because of the possibility of certain amendments, the rate of issuing bonus shares has increased in the last one or two years. I do not know why after the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report, the Finance Minister has not come out with any proposal in this Finance Bill to tax these profits.

I would like to add some more points regarding the taxation proposals. I am not going into details about the proposals of new concessions that have been mentioned today. It is a very difficult thing to do. In the present taxation proposal we find that the Finance Minister has increased the excise duty on sugar. The Taxation Enquiry Commission have said that any tax proposal is to be judged in the context of the benefit to equalise the differentiation in the earning capacity of the persons. If we analyse the expenditure of the whole of the Government—both States and the Centre—according to the report of the Taxation Enquiry Com-

mission, out of Re. 1 spent, Re. 0-9-6 is spent on non-development expenditure, for social service only Re. 0-3-2 and for economic uplift only Re. 0-3-4. We cannot say that we are taxing the middle-class and the common man and whatever is the burden that has increased, it is compensated by the benefit that society and Government offer. So far as the expenditure for the Governments is concerned, it comes to only Re. 0-3-2 for social service and Re. 0-3-4 for economic development. But so far as the earnings of the Central Government are concerned, they have gone up from 43 per cent. of the total income to 48 per cent. For Part A States it has gone up from 39 per cent. to 41 per cent. and in the case of local bodies, it has been reduced from 18 per cent. to 10 per cent. The local bodies are the bodies good proportion of whose expenditure goes to the benefit of the people and their earning has been reduced. This expenditure will, therefore, clearly show that the common people are not benefited by the spending policy of the Government.

If you look at the figures of the expenditure of the common man for the last several years, in 1945 sugar was at 167 whereas today in 1954 it is at 292. Similarly, if you take kerosene which is so much essential for the common man, it has gone up from 172 to 222. The figure for cotton has gone up from 275 to 413 and for coal, from 296 in 1954 it has risen to 357. Even in 1945 when the effects of the war were there, the condition was better than today. Sometimes we are told that there has been so much increase in wages, but we should take into account the number of persons employed. We know in many cases in 1945 members of the whole family were employed, but today it is not so. Therefore, in terms of real benefit for the common man, his condition has become worse. It is true that there are certain developmental expenditures, but we must see to what extent it can translate its effect so far as the condition of the common man is concerned. I have more or less tried to deal with the taxation proposals and I now turn to an important matter regarding my State—the State of West Bengal from which we come. A few days back we had seen that there was some trouble in Assam. I do not discuss the merits of the case. What I am concerned is this. If there is trouble, rightly or wrongly, these people will come to my State and they have to be provided for. Under the Finance Commission's award, so far as the share of our State in respect of many central taxes is concerned, it has been reduced. If we want that these people who have, because of the right or wrong actions of certain people, to come here to settle down we must have money to resettle them in West Bengal. I am told that the next Finance Commission is going to be appointed. Even if it is not done, either a grant or some money by some other method should be given.

I come from a constituency a large part of which consists of Sunderbans. It was one time famous not only for tigers but also for milk and honey. The food produce was also very high—especially rice. Today the condition has become so worse and it has become chronic scarcity area, many of the river beds are dry and the normal irrigation facilities had been stopped. Sometime back, in reply to a question we were told that the Central Government is going to spend some money for the development of this area. Unless good sum of money we spend, we cannot bring it even to the condition about thirty years ago. When we go to West Bengal, that Government will say: we have no money. I do not know why the Central Government is so stringy. The problem of my State is acute. As I said in the course of the debate on the Irrigation and Power Ministry, it is serious. We must have more money to construct Ganga Barrage and also to improve the condition of those areas and more especially Sundarbans which I have the honour to represent I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister one matter which is

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very serious. We know that labour appellate tribunals are being appointed for the development of better relations between the workers and the employers. We must see that these tribunals behave in such a way as to gain the labourers' confidence. Two days back, I got a letter from a Calcutta friend who says that in the tribunal at Calcutta, a gentleman, by name Shri Sailesh Chakrabarthy, had been appointed. He was a person who worked as a lawyer to the employers concerned and he was representing their cases before that tribunal and he has been appointed as a judge to determine the disputes between the workers and the industrialists.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I think he was a District and Sessions Judge.

Shri K. K. Basu: He might have been. But he has been working after retirement as legal adviser and representative of the employers in this court for two years. How can he be appointed as a judge in the same tribunal? The confidence of the workers is the most important. As you said this morning, Sir, in the case of the Sea Customs Act, we are changing the basic ideals regarding justice. May be, this is one such change. A few days back we were told and there were some reports about one member of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in Allahabad but it did not come out. These things affect the confidence of the workers to a large extent. I wish the Government looked into the matter and see that such injustices are not done.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I crave the indulgence of the House for taking up only a few minutes to refer to certain omissions in this Finance Bill which is intended to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1955-56. In this connection, I beg to point out to this hon. House the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee contained in its third report regarding overall exchequer control. The well-known S. N. Agarwal...

Shri K. K. Basu: He is Shreeman Narayan—Agarwal *chod-diya*.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: There was a sub-committee and Shreeman Narayan and some of our friends were in that committee. Certain important questions were considered in that committee, because the Public Accounts Committee felt that there was no proper control of expenditure in this country, that the system of budgeting was not proper, and that things have got to be done not merely to expend large amounts of money on various projects and other things but also to exercise proper control over the expenditure—what is technically called, exchequer control. The sub-committee had the advantage of examining the then Auditor-General, a very experienced officer, who had been to foreign countries and studied the control existing there and his evidence before the sub-committee was practically endorsed by it; it is reproduced as appendix to the report.

That report says that in other countries there is proper control of expenditure with reference to budgetary grants and appropriation, whereas here we do not have it. It is not a question of allocating moneys; it is more a question of exercising control over expenditure, especially against appropriations; and from that point of view recommendations had been made in the third report dated 20th December 1952. The hon. Finance Minister assured the House that steps are being taken in that direction. Even today we had a question regarding the separation of audit from accounts but from the answer it was apparent that till now there has been no definite steps taken to separate audit from accounts and to relieve the audit staff (whose duties it is to check and control the expenditure) of their responsibilities as accounts officers. Therefore, my submission is that the Finance Minister should see to it that some steps are taken to see that audit

is separated from accounts and that there is proper budgetary and financial control.

Then, there is the other question which is more or less interlinked with this. Our Auditor-General is to audit the accounts and check and control the expenditure. Article 149 lays down that there will be an Auditor-General who shall exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament. Until that is done, he shall continue to perform the duties which he had been performing previously. Even years after the Constitution had been passed, there is no attempt till now to regulate the duties and powers of the Auditor-General who is the supreme authority as far as auditing is concerned: how his powers are to be controlled and regulated by law. It is to be regulated more so because the country is having so many items of expenditure: new items of expenditure, which it was not accustomed to incur, for instance expenditure on the community development projects, National Extension Service, multi-purpose development schemes, State trading concerns, and so on and so forth. It was up to the Government to see that the duties and powers of the Auditor-General are properly defined. I would in this connection draw the attention of the House to a very old Act of U. K. which has been there since 1866,—the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act. It had tried to regulate such duties and powers and to draw a line of demarcation between the accounting authorities and the audit authorities and so on. Without that it is not possible, and it is also not desirable to have the present organisation to go on.

I would therefore humbly appeal to the Finance Minister to look to these important items. And it is not mere details we are concerned with, it is not the details of expenditure however important that may be, but it is more the question of proper control of issues of money from the exchequer against appropriations with which we are concerned. Without that, I submit, our expenditure will be uncontrolled and it will not be desirable in the national interest to do so.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: India has become one man's show.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): Is that so?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Long ago.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: And certainly it is not the Finance Minister's. But yet the Finance Minister enjoys a very influential position, a very key position in the set-up of things in our country. And therefore I think that although outside, that is in the arena of propaganda and in the arena of world, whatever drama might be going on, if the Finance Ministry together with the Planning Ministry holds the reins well, I think some real progress may be made in our country.

But I am very sorry to find that even these august Ministries are not really leading us to progress. They themselves are caught in the net of propaganda and they are trying more to show things in figures and in words than in actual deed.

My esteemed friend Mr. Bansal does not seem to be here. Just now he was questioning, "How does the progress of India compare with the progress of China?" I would like to ask: well, friend, what should be the standard of comparison? I will just read before you what were the resources and what are the resources in the hands of China and what are the resources that you have inherited, say, from our own Masters, the British.

An Hon. Member: What is your source of information?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: My source of information is the Library. I did not go for these things to China. I have not been to China personally. But what I am quoting I am quoting on excellent authority.

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Just before tne last World War broke out, the productive energy as utilised in India and China, about the year 1939, was that whereas India for each man of its population was using one kilo-watt hour or energy, China had only four-sevenths. And I would like to tell my friends, the Congress President and others, that just about the time when this great and august country was drawing up the much talked of Five Year Plan, the energies at our disposal per head come up to about three times the productive energy that was in the hands of China *per capita*. Therefore I would like to tell my friend that if we have to compare the achievements of India with China, we shall be honest only when we compare from which point they had started and from which point we had started. If you are up on a hill and a certain other man is downside the hill and after a race you say that you are higher up and that man has not caught up, it may be for self-satisfaction and self-deception and for the deception of voters, but it is not honesty and is not real progress.

But let us compare our progress with the progress that other countries have made, the United States, England, even Japan. Even if we have to compare with Asian countries, Japan is a good model before us. Japan in four years, after 1948, that Japan which had been completely devastated by the barbarous attacks of American bombs, that country in four years progressed from 100 to 220 per cent of development of its productivity. I think our friends know that the target in our Five Year Plan is only 0.15 increase in our productivity in five years. One country, just an Asian country, and not a country with very vast resources, within five years just doubles its own productivity. And this august country under that august Plan, well, it aims at not even 25 per cent increase but only 15 per cent increase of productivity, in five years. Then, let us calculate what time it will take for us to catch up with the other countries. The minimum that will take us—if the other countries become stationary and are not progressing—the minimum would be 65 years, at the rate at which our Five Year Plans are going on. A little arithmetic and nothing more! For our own satisfaction, स्वान्तः सुखाय we may say "It is all right," and if anybody stands up from this side you may take a stick and beat him down. But that will not be statistically correct.

Therefore, my submission is that the whole thing should be revised. One thing we should learn from China is this. Whereas I am not averse to the progress that we want to make in our factories and machines, etc., we should immediately draw up some plan for engaging the whole population. When I say India has become one man's show, I mean what little things you are planning on the map the rest of the population is standing idle. We know how even educated persons and engineers and mechanics are all seeking jobs and they have got no jobs. Just now we have seen the figure from the United States. In the United States the cost of human labour is about five times the cost of electricity. It means that if we have to raise a bucket of water by human hands it costs five hundred cents whereas by electricity it takes one cent. Therefore, I am not averse to industrial progress. But before it can be made, we have to utilise all the resources we have at our hands. I think the logic of the Finance Minister is that if people with very large incomes are left in the country and if wealth is allowed to accumulate at one end and poverty at another (that is his logic), he thinks that something from that big end will come to form capital. His words are accumulation of capital and capital formation. I am sorry all these three years it has been belied. Our industrialists, our capitalists are not going to invest those big incomes in capital. Therefore, unless we are a bit harder towards these people, who are fattened

lambs, I say, it will not do. If we are so soft, they will go on merrily in the same manner.

You just give hopes to the people that we have become socialist, and you talk of socialistic pattern of society. There are certain friends who say, "The Congress has already become socialist, or socialistic; so join the Congress".

Shri K. K. Basu: Don't do it.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I am waiting for that time when the congress will become communist. Let the Communists have a little more success here and there. Unfortunately, the Andhra elections have upset everything. It may be only a year or two and the Congress resolution will be there: we have become communistic, and therefore, the people of India need not look to any body else, to anywhere else. For anything do come here.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Let me first draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a book issued to us "Rupees one hundred and three crores come into the open". Evasion of Income-tax and requests for disclosure have brought to light that we as a Government cannot realise that much of Income-tax as is due. Income-tax is evaded. If these amounts which were evaded, had been collected, the Finance Minister would not have come to the House to tax small things this and that. Today, when the Finance Minister began his speech, he said that he had taxed the unmarried people more than the married people. Two Taxation Inquiry Commissions which went thoroughly into the matter recommended that there should be no differentiation as regards taxation, whether a man is married or unmarried. When the Constitution was framed, they did not apprehend that there will be subsexes among sexes brought about by our Finance Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: In spite of the Minister's being in the same status. That is a thing which he is doing with a vengeance.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We are going too far. The Finance Minister when he introduced these things, fully knows himself that by increasing the married persons' allowance to Rs. 2,000 and by decreasing that for unmarried persons to Rs. 1,000, he has lost. It is said that the number of unmarried people is insignificant. How is it that these minority people are oppressed? There is the Constitution. Still the minority will not get the benefit.

Shri K. K. Basu: दादा, भूल करंचंन, फरन आसलम ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would therefore request the Finance Minister to look into the amount of disclosure that is coming out and to appoint supervisory bodies so that the Income-tax which is due may be realised by the Government.

Let me come to the general state of the country. We are going to establish a socialistic pattern of society. I think we must go to the villages first. In spite of these community projects and other works which we are doing, we must keep out keen eye on the villages. The tradition we had, by which we could live prosperously, has been disturbed. We have to create that tradition and that should come from the villages, from the bottom, so that we will really be able to live prosperously. In this connection, I may refer to a book which has been sent to us: "Rupees ten thousand million a year Self Help scheme by B. L. Jalan." The gentleman has tried to teach shramdan to the villagers and he has been successful. We have our Social Welfare Board to uplift the village people. This is another scheme which can be implemented by non-official people. He has taken to this and he will go on. In this respect, I would draw the attention of the Government to the fact that such organisations, such good people who come forward to improve the conditions in the villages should be looked after. At present, the Social Welfare Board has

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some scheme which will not come under this scheme. So, these people will not get any help. If the hon. Finance Minister looks into the programme of work that is being suggested, I think it will be very good for the country.

We nave no Education Demands to be discussed in the House. As regards education, we know, first the University Commission was established. Then, the Secondary Education Commission was established. The time has now come when a Primary Education Commission should be appointed. See how it goes from top to bottom. Now, the Government says that they have no reponsibility about primary or basic education. The State has University education and they deal with it. Education is a State subject. Secondary education is in the State list. It is a State subject. Why did the Government come forward to establish a Commission for these two things? Have they no responsibility for primary education? Primary education is at the root. Let us do away with the Education Ministry if it does not come forward to look after primary education and basic education. Basic education is being tried in the States. What do we find? Up to a certain standard, basic education is going on. When the boys from the basic schools go to join the general schools, they are weak in English, they are weak in other things, and so they could not be taken in, as other boys who are reading in those schools from the beginning, from the lowest classes. That is the difficulty which has arisen. Government should at once determine what sort of primary education should be carried on: whether basic education will go on or primary education should go on. As it is, there will be no uniformity and no co-ordination in the various schools. I request the Government to establish very soon a primary education and basic education Commission so that there may be co-ordination and improvement in education.

Let me now turn to Calcutta port. It is a dying port. We must take note of it. Navigability is so hazardous there that some 100 ships were detained as we read in the newspapers. This should not go on. As far as I know, in the model experiment that is being carried on in Poona about the Hooghly, they have suggested that the real remedy is the Ganga barrage and nothing more. I would invite the attention of the Government to this.

About health, I have to press a few points before you. People are dying of diseases. Most of the people are dying of malaria. So, an anti-malarial scheme has been adopted, and that is working well. I hear now that Government are going to treat cancer, and that a national anti-cancer scheme is going to be adopted. But one thing that I suggested, and which is not being looked into by Government, is that a national anti-cholera scheme should be taken in hand; because cholera prevails in some specified areas in rural parts, Government have not directed their attention towards it. You will be astonished to hear that nearly 50,000 people die of cholera every year. And this disease is due to surface water. Surface water should be pure, so that this cholera disease may be prevented.

I suggested that the Gangetic delta, the Mahanadi delta and other places should be looked into in this connection. Government say that that will be done and that a water supply scheme has been given to the State. But if that is not accepted, at least as a special case—because this disease pervades Madras, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Bihar as well as Uttar Pradesh—I would request Government to take up this matter in right earnest.

Shri K. L. More (Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Today, we are discussing the Finance Bill. The object of this Bill as given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is:

> "....to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the next financial

year 1955-56 and to provide for a few connected matters."

As regards the proposals given in the Finance Bill, I wish to say that I support these proposals, and I am in general agreement with these proposals. Especially, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for reducing the duty on medium and coarse cloth.

In reply to the debate on the Budget, the Finance Minister has expressed his intention to bring about a socialistic pattern of society. This is what he said:

> "I maintain that the proposals that I have placed before the House are the first and very significant step towards the socialistic pattern of society that we are envisaging.... In my proposals for direct taxation, I can claim that I have followed the general line indicated by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, and I have carried a step further the principle of sharply progressive taxation which is an essential ingredient of what has come to be called a socialistic pattern."

So it is quite known to all that his intention is to establish a pattern of society in which there will be no inequalities which will mar the progress of our nation. But in the course of his reply to the debate in the Rajya Sabha he has stated that his intention to levy taxes is not for the purpose of feeding the Plan but just to balance the Budget. If we take into account the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, we find that their intention of levying taxation is just to feed the Plan. Whatever that may be, we are only concerned with getting more and more resources for feeding the Plan, and thereby generating work to give to the people, and thus to make arrangements for the maintenance of their livelihood. With regard to this the Finance Minister has stated that in his approach to the question of levying taxation and bringing resources to the exchequer, he has just tried to bring about the average ceiling on income.

As regards the objectives, I find that the Planning Commission as well as the Taxation Enquiry Commission have all held this view that these inequalities must be removed, and that everybody must get work. That is the main objective.

I wish to say something about the unemployment situation in our country. We have in our hands the Progress Report of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission have admitted that there is a rise in unemployment. They have also admitted that there is no agency so far to assess the quantum of unemployment in the country. I wish to say that this situation is not an encouraging one. We are at the fag end of the Plan, and only one year remains now. Still Government are not in a position to handle this problem to any satisfactory extent.

In the course of my speech on the Budget last year, I had made two suggestions. One was with regard to the employment generated through the implementation of the Plan. The second suggestion was that an assurance or guarantee of work must be given to every citizen.

I am glad that the Finance Minister in his speech in reply to the Budget discussion has given some figures to show that the implementation of the Plan has given rise to a good deal of employment. But I am not satisfied with the progress. My suggestion in this connection is this. The Planning Commission or Government have made a number of surveys, but I hold that these surveys are not useful. Instead of that, we find that the Community Projects and National Extension Service are all working for the good of the people and they have achieved fair results. But with regard to the unemployment problem, they have not contributed anything substantial. They had their agencies to go into that question, but they have not shown any progress. So my suggestion is that the Employment Exchanges must

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be broadened and extended to every nook and corner of the country so as to provide every sort of information regarding work or jobs. At present, we find that there is pessimism in every citizen. They have not got any information with regard to employment, and their life has become dull, and that is a very dangerous sign. So I wish to suggest to the Government to employ such agencies which will take a very comprehensive view of the whole matter.

One more suggestion I would like to make with regard to this. The information at present provided through the Employment Exchanges is very inadequate and, therefore, Government should employ the radio to broadcast information day to day. This will help to a great extent.

Now, I come to the problem of my own constituency. This unemployment is very harassing in my constituency. A survey has been made—I do not remember the name of the agency. They have surveyed some of the blocks and they have come to the conclusion that nearly 81 per cent of the people do not find employment possibilities. So I wish to suggest to the Government that a factory or some industry must be opened there. A survey has been made and we have found that there are large deposits of bauxite in the Kolhapur district. If an aluminium factory is started there, it will provide employment to a large number of people. So I hope Government will take this suggestion of mine into consideration.

Lastly, I just want to bring out one more point, and that is with regard to co-operative farming societies. This is a very great objective that the Planning Commission have placed before themselves. But it is not being realised. Only the Bombay Government has achieved some results with regard to this. In Bombay, 10 co-operative farming societies were registered; a loan of about Rs. 30,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 42,000 were sanctioned to 26 co-operatives. The total number of co-operative farming societies on 30th September 1954 was 267 with a total membership of 9,432, covering an area of about 69,000 acres. Taking into consideration this progress —I do not know whether we should call it progress or not—I wish to suggest that more progress must be achieved by Government. This will alleviate, to a great extent, the unemployment problem.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I think the hon. the Finance Minister has done very well in making provision for a development rebate. I think that is a silver lining in the dark cloud, made still darker by the heavy burdens which are going to be imposed. You know that the Taxation Inquiry Commission recommended that a development rebate should be granted to industries, and they said that that is essential for the purpose of making available to companies certain incentives. Their suggestion was that in the year of installation of fixed assets by an assessee, a proportion of the cost of new assets—25 per cent—should be charged to revenue in lieu of the present initial depreciation allowance. The additional depreciation allowance should be continued as at present, but the development rebate should be available for all purchases of fixed assets, whether intended for replacement or for expansion, and to new concerns as well as existing concerns. I think that is a very good thing which the Finance Minister has done, and I thoroughly dissociate myself from what has been said by the previous speakers that this is a step really to pamper the big bosses of industry. Nothing of the kind. On the other hand, this 25 per cent rebate on cost of machinery and plant, which would be debited as an expense for all businesses, companies and firms, would really provide the necessary and requisite incentive for changing outmoded plant and machinery and for embarking on proper installation. Government have been exhorting industry to exercise a dividend curb and to regulate profit retention for ploughing back in the interest of capital formation in the corporate sector and in

the interest of development. I am also happy that the Finance Minister rejected the Taxation Inquiry Commission's recommendation that this development rebate should be granted only to selected industries. I think that was a dangerous doctrine. I deprecate selectivity. As you know, that would lead to discrimination, and I am happy that the Finance Minister has not implemented the selective aspect of the proposal in the grant of development rebate. It will now be open to all, and I think that is a course which should be accepted by this House.

Now, we were listening to speeches, more or less in rhetorical language, saying that India is under-taxed. Nothing of the kind. I have in my hand a booklet which is called *Income-tax Rates Compared* issued by the Association of Indian Trade and Industries of Bombay—I hope the Finance Ministry has got a copy of it. I take it that their recommendations and summary of findings are quite accurate. The first thing we ought to note is that the rates of tax on individual income between Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 10,00,000 are higher in India than in any other country excepting U. K. That is a very important thing to remember—we are the second highest taxed country in the world. Do not think that really the Finance Minister and the Government are very generous or weak-kneed towards big capital. These are all facts. If you look at the chart which they have published in this booklet, it shows that we are next to UK, much higher than Canada, France, Australia, Japan, the United States of America and Germany. Number two, the rates of tax on individual income between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 rise more steep in India than in all other countries covered by that booklet. Number three, allowances and rebates and reliefs are fewer in India than in most other countries. Number four, the burden of taxation on corporate income in India is 43·4 per cent. and it is lower than only 3 industrially advanced countries, the United Kingdom 57 per cent, the United States of America 48.8 per cent and Canada 44.2 per cent. We are just as highly taxed as Canada and our taxation is higher than in other industrially advanced countries such as Japan which is 42 per cent and France which is 34 per cent.

Therefore, the system of taxation of income in India levels down income. It may reduce, to some extent, the incentive in the higher ranks of income and that is a factor which ought to be remembered. Sir, you and I and other Members had been speaking on the Constitution Amendment Bill and we stressed the confiscatory or expropriatory aspect of what was being done, by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill. In this Finance Bill, we are also having some kind of confiscation with regard to higher income-tax. You have noticed what is being done. I think it is rather unfortunate that social revolution should start with the uprooting of set values and perversion of certain cherished beliefs. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill and the Finance Bill will really see a sort of sacrificial offering of the institution of property. And, before undertaking the great task, a ritual is going to be performed in emulation of those countries where they had some kind of planning. Property is thus undergoing a fundamental metamorphosis. Still, we should remind our countrymen and remind our Government that it is not right to take away the fruits of man's work. There is nothing wrong in the sanctity of property. I was authoritatively told that that was an out-moded doctrine. It only was a reference to the sense of social security which every State must guarantee. From that point of view, really, we are judging the Finance Bill. Otherwise, there is no point in having this higher taxation.

Now, the Taxation Enquiry Commission Report, I am sorry to say, has made certain recommendations which are in conflict with the principles adumbrated. There is no other explanation for the attitude of the Commission except this that they wanted to

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put forward recommendations which will be acceptable in the present political climate. A man of the position of the ex-Finance Minister of India, a very able and fair-minded person, I thought, would make a more realistic and a more objective approach. But, the inconsistency between principles and practice is rather difficult to understand. The Commission have said in their report that "the tax system should not be strained to a limit which will endanger the productive system of the country or impair the possibilities of its expansion by effecting savings and investing in the private sector". But, what are the recommendations? They are recommending that 85 per cent should be the taxation in the higher rungs and there should be on the top of that 11·2 per cent further in the shape of some surcharge *cum* deposit and that will come to 96·2 per cent. What incentive will a businessman have if you take away 96·2 per cent. of the higher income and leave him only 3·8 per cent? (*Interruption*). It would be neutralising the efforts of some of the best talents in the country in the business world and in the technological field. Reaping the fruits of one's own work is the most powerful factor in development in any country and that should be remembered. If you go on virtually confiscating private income and putting on those high confiscatory rates, that would discourage production or creative efforts and that should be avoided as far as possible. Now, I am saying that there is recommendation in this Bill of having a special super-tax on profits above a certain limit not distributed, but retained by certain categories of companies, that should be carefully considered. This tax will positively discourage, in my humble opinion, corporate savings by penalising profit retention and accumulation of reserve by most of the joint-stock companies in the country. Many joint-stock companies in advanced countries have grown to huge dimensions by ploughing back their profits and making the countries richer and prosperous as the consequence of that system. If the Government are really honest in their statement that they want to see the private sector perform its productive task, then they should hesitate before they implement this proposal which will inhibit the saving capacity of the corporate sector.

There is the other thing which I want to point out. I should ask the Finance Minister to carefully consider this. You know they are going to change section 23A of the Income-tax Act. Under the present law, for income-tax purposes, companies in which the public shareholding is 25 per cent are regarded as companies in which the public have a substantial interest. The Bill before us seeks to change this provision and wants to lay down certain restrictive tests for such companies. According to the amendment, if I have followed it right, a company will not be treated as one in which the public have a substantial interest if 50 per cent of the voting power is held or controlled by 6 persons or by their relatives or if at any time during the previous year such shares were not freely transferable in the market. This limit of 50 per cent control in the voting power, I submit, is not fair.

Shri Bansal: It is now 40 per cent.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Has it been reduced to 40 per cent?

I did not know that. I worked out on the draft Bill. Even if it is 40 per cent is there justification for raising the limit? It is well-known that in India managing agents must have control and there will be an incentive towards cornering of shares by unscrupulous persons, if you alter the proportion to 40 per cent., it would be much better and the incentive would be less, but, still, I think, there is no real necessity for changing the present position.

There is another thing to which I draw the attention of the Finance Minister with regard to the limit of profit retention in a year. Now, under the present law, the companies in

which the public are not substantially interested are required to distribute 60 per cent profits after depreciation and taxes and to retain only 40 per cent. The amendment, so far as I can follow, seeks to maintain the same position but there are two important changes. Firstly, the amendment seeks to lay down that each investment company should distribute 100 per cent of its income every year. Now, I want the Finance Minister to consider whether it is fair. Will it not penalise certain genuine investing companies also? Investing companies may need reserve against depreciation in share value and may need reserves to tide over the loan periods. There must be provision against future losses and liability in respect of partly paid up shares. The Shroff Committee has, if I have got the correct information, suggested the encouragement of investing companies of different types. But, what is the use of an investing company unless it can create reserves for investments in future? I ask the Finance Minister to consider this aspect; if the intention is to prevent tax avoidance through the device of creating investing companies, then steps can be taken to take away the genuine investing companies from the mischief of this provision.

The second point that this Bill seeks to make is this. Under the present law, if a company distributes dividend not less than 60 per cent of its profits, then the entire income of the company is deemed to have been distributed, and taxed to super-tax in the hands of the shareholders. The amendment proposes to levy a penalty in the nature of a special super-tax on all the undistributed profits. This is a too drastic measure and, I think, it will impose unduly heavy strain on all corporate savings.

With regard to the limit on accumulation of reserve, the present Act lays down that if the accumulated reserves met out of retained profits equal the paid up capital plus loans made by shareholders or gross fixed capital expenditure whichever is higher, then 100 per cent of the profits must be distributed. The amendment seeks to make one distinction that in calculating the paid up capital bonus shares should be excluded. This is also a measure, which, I think will inhibit capital formation and, therefore, I submit that a smaller proportion than 40 per cent limit should be laid down in such cases rather than compelling full distribution.

With regard to another section which is sought to be amended radically, that is, section 2, sub-section (6), the proposed amendment wants to give an artificial definition or meaning to the word "difficulty". It wants to include loans and advances made by a company, in which the public are not substantially interested, to its shareholders. I ask the Finance Minister to consider whether it would be really proper to treat all loans by all companies to all shareholders as dividends and to tax them as such. Supposing you go to a bank and you have got an account there and you borrow in the ordinary course of business for your business a certain sum of money. Suppose I go to the Central Bank of India in which I hold five or ten shares, and simply because I borrow Rs. 10,000 for my business, should it be treated as dividend and taxed? What about the loans taken in the past years? What would be the position? I submit that this should not be made applicable indiscriminately. Therefore, the amendment should leave out loans made in the ordinary course of business and loans made by banks for shareholders for genuine business purposes.

Shri Bansal: I think this is also exempted.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I do not know. I have just got the new amendments and I had no chance of considering them. If the Finance Minister says that it is covered, then of course I leave it at that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member is quite right; he may go on. When I have got my opportunity to answer, I will make my observations then.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: My suggestions are based on the Bill before us.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not object.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I would not like to take up unnecessarily the time of the Minister or of the House, but I thought that we are going to discuss the Bill, as it stood. I am under a handicap for discussing it today. New changes have been hurled at our heads only here. After the Finance Minister finished his speech, I got the amendments a few minutes back. But my point is that loans by banks to shareholders for genuine business purposes should be excluded. Advances by insurance companies against policies to persons having nominal holding of shares should also be excluded. If you do not do that, it will be arbitrary and unfair, therefore, that should not be done.

Shri Y. M. Mukne (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Vast sums of money are spent for the development of our country. The prosperity of the nation should mean prosperity to all sections of the society. I come from an area of the Bombay State, which is an Adibasi area. That area is a very undeveloped area and I feel that when we are here preparing for the Second Five Year Plan, we should take into account the undeveloped conditions of these areas and plan in a way so that due attention is paid to develop these areas where my Adibasi brethren are steeped in poverty. We have achieved great success and we are still achieving success with our First Five Year Plan, but as far as my area goes, I think that the First Five Year Plan has not affected it materially. The Adibasis expect material improvement in their conditions and what they are being given today is a sprinkling of education, some social welfare schemes, and other schemes which cannot contribute much to the starving people though they may have a value of their own. This money is being spent by the Central Government and the State Government and all these amenities are given to us, but the fundamental problem, I feel, is not tackled. In my opinion, the reason why Government is not able to tackle that problem properly is because the Government itself has not decided about the future of the Adibasis. There are two schools of thought which give divergent opinions about the role of civilised people in the Adibasi area. One school wants that the area should be kept out of the civilising influences, which means that it would like the Adibasis to remain where they are, because civilisation, they fear, might contaminate their life and they might lose their individuality and cultural heritage. The other school wants that this area should be completely thrown open. Both these schools of thought are very harmful and a *via media* should be found. For that, I would most earnestly recommend to Government that they should introduce a special department for the development of these areas and prepare a scheme whereby the Adibasis will be given all the facilities, small-scale industries would be started and the natural resources over there would be harnessed and their economic condition improved.

I would like to refer to some of the small industries which might be started in this area. I strongly recommend that something should be done in this direction. The Surya River runs through my area which is in the North Thana District; it runs through the Sahyadri Mountains and goes through a long distance before reaching the sea. There is lot of rainfall over there. We get nearly 200 inches of rainfall. The water which flows right down through the mountains into the sea is wasted and we derive no benefit out of it. We could get a lot of benefit from it, because we have places there on the sea shore where there are lots of plantations and gardens and there are pumping engines which work on crude oil. If we could get cheap electricity, we can have these gardens improved in good condition, sell the fruits etc., and make more profits. Small-scale industries could be started, thereby giving the

Adibasis some more employment. Today though we have so much rainfall, and our land is fertile, we have only one crop in the year, which is paddy crop. We could therefore construct dams at two or three places which would provide water, so that we may get two or three crops in the year and the Adibasis may be benefited thereby.

There are many other cottage industries which could be started so that this area can be developed. For instance, the garden produce can be tinned and sold in the market. So also, the sea fish can be preserved. If the tinning and canning industry can be developed, the Adibasis can get some more employment. Our area can cultivate cashewnuts. At present raw cashewnuts are being imported from Africa. This is a dollar earning commodity. No organised effort is being made to push up the cultivation of this commodity. So also agriculture and dairy farms can be started. It is necessary to supplement the income of the Adivasis. We have been talking about giving encouragement to cottage industries, but strictly speaking, the Adivasi area has got no help in this direction. So, my suggestion in this respect is that, as I said, we must get a separate Department for these affairs.

Another point I wish to make is about communications. I have seen, especially in my area of the Bombay State, that wherever these Adivasis exist, their areas are cut away from their local district headquarters. The district headquarters happens to be in one part of the country and the Adivasi area is in some corner of the district and is far off from the headquarters. Road communications are not very good. At times, especially during monsoons, some parts get cut off for months and no officer can go there and no amenities can be sent to those areas. So, what I would suggest is, not only good roads and railway lines are necessary, but the headquarters should be shifted and located in the middle of the Adivasi areas so that those areas can be developed. I know it will mean some money in changing the headquarters or creating new headquarters, but if we wish to develop those areas, it is most essential that we should establish the district headquarters in the midst of the Adivasi areas so that sufficient efforts would be made to improve those parts.

I especially want to tell you of my case, the case of the North Thana district where my area is located. That area is far away from the district headquarters. The Thana District headquarter is about 100 miles away from us. So, I would suggest that the town of Jawhar which is very centrally situated in the Adivasi area should be made the district headquarters. Either the district may be divided into two, or the Thana district headquarters should be transferred to Jawhar so that the improvements can be carried out for the Adivasi people.

I wish to say that the Central Government should see that the monies they allocate for the development of these backward Adivasi areas are actually spent for the purpose for which they were meant. The funds should not lapse year after year for want of the other share which the various State Governments are supposed to provide. What happens is that the Central Government sends funds for the development of these areas for education, this and that, and it is expected that the State Government would also give some amount or a similar amount, which sometimes the State Governments are not able to provide, and therefore, this money which the Central Government provides also does not get itself spent. No benefit is derived by the Adivasi area for which the fund is meant. I would suggest that Government monies, wherever they may come from—it may be from the Central Government first—should be kept over there and spent for that area and not be allowed to lapse so that the advancement of our backward areas is not hindered.

Another thing is that my area is a mountainous area. It has a huge coastline, because from the mountains, the area goes right down to the sea coast, and there are lots of little harbours and there is also the big fishing

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industry. I would recommend to Government that they should pay more attention to develop all these small harbours so that those people who are employed in the fishing industry will have more facilities and also the children of the fishermen will get all amenities. I hope that in the First Five Year Plan, the target fixed for our ship-building programme is being achieved and it is nearing the target. The target is about 6 lakh tons. I hope they will keep on the same pace of progress in ship-building during the next Five Year Plan period so that our boys will be trained and educated and be given fresh outlets not only in the fishing industries but in the mechanised forms of navigation and thus get employment. This question of unemployment is everywhere and everybody is feeling the pinch. So, I would recommend to Government to keep up our programme of ship-building in the next Five Year Plan also. That is all I wish to say.

Shri Bansal: I am glad that the Finance Minister is back in his seat because to me his presence here is an inspiration. Not that he is not listening through his very able colleagues even when he is away from the House but the very fact that he is here in the House gives us, the youngsters, some encouragement.

I am sorry that the speech of my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee suffered from the defects of a prepared speech. Otherwise he would not have criticised the taxation proposals as he did. I am glad to see that some of the changes that the hon. Finance Minister has made in the Budget proposals were very much due, and it is a good thing that he has announced those changes. Having said this, I would resume the thread of my speech at the point where I broke it off at the time of the general discussion of the Budget.

At that time, I was trying to analyse the achievements during the last four years of our plan and also the aspirations which the country has for the future. It is well known that all of us want increased productive employment and also an increase in the standard of living. The point is how are these twin objectives going to be achieved. We are hearing that the Planning Commission and the Indian Statistical Institute, with the help of a number of distinguished economists, are busy preparing the outline of the plan for the next five years. Some indications of this plan have appeared in the newspapers. What the shape of the plan is going to be has also appeared in papers. We hear that there is a professor Mahalanobis Plan and a Professor Lange Plan. Is it going to be Mahalanobis Plan or Lange Plan? Let us call it Mala Plan and Lama Plan for brevity's sake.

An Hon. Member: For personality's sake.

Shri Bansal: I think it can be appropriately called Lama Plan. But we want to know what is there in this LAMA Plan?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Lame plan or maim plan?

Shri Bansal: I want to know why this House is not being taken into confidence as to what is there in these plans. Recently the newspapers reported that the panel of economists also saw this LAMA Plan and had their comments communicated to the Planning Commission. We are told that the next Five Year Plan is going to be a people's plan. Is it, therefore, not right that what is going to be a people's plan is being fashioned in consultation with at least, or with the knowledge of the representatives of the people? I know that at the district level and at the state level, the representatives of the people are being consulted. But what difficulty is there in circulating this LAMA Plan among the Members of this House so that they may at the appropriate time send their comments to the Planning Commission or to the authorities who are preparing these various plans.

4 P.M.

I particularly refer to this point at the present juncture because the taxation proposals which we have before

us, the philosophy behind them, is bound to be reflected in the Plan. As the Finance Minister said the taxation proposals are being fashioned on the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has stated that the structure of taxation which will be most suitable and efficacious for the purpose is a properly diversified scheme of taxation, direct and indirect, which seeks to secure the diversion of physical as well as financial resources from consumption to public investment in forms and on a scale appropriate to the development programmes. Then they go on to say that this should be accompanied by the largest practicable restraint on consumption by all classes. I want to know if this philosophy of the Taxation Enquiry Commission has been accepted by the Government in the formulation of the targets for the next Five Year Plan, because if the next Plan is going to be prepared on the basis that consumption has to be drastically cut, that utmost practicable restraint on consumption is going to be placed, then, Sir, I would like to enter my caveat at this early stage. I have, on the authority of Maurice Dobb, something to say as to what was done even in a country like Russia as early as 1931-32. I would just like to quote a few lines from the lecture of Professor of Maurice Dobb which he delivered at the Delhi University some two years back:

> "It is of interest to note that the original project of the First Five Year Plan (even in what was known as its maximum variant) did not envisage any fall in total consumption as a result of high investment of these years. While the share of consumption in the total national income was to fall from four-fifth to two-third according to the Plan an actual increase in its absolute amount was budgeted for of about 6 per cent in the first two years and by as much as 75 per cent in (real terms) over the quinquennium as a whole."

Now, Sir, this was done in a country like Russia in the years 1931-32 which we all know were very bad years. I wonder why this philosophy that if we are to develop, consumption will have to be restrained is being advocated in this country. We know, in our country the standard of living is very low and our aim is to raise the standard of living. If on the other hand instead of raising the standard of living, which can only be through raising the level of consumption, you put restraint on consumption—it does not say only consumption of a luxury nature; it says restraint on consumption of all types—I do not understand what our development would be like. We have seen recently that in the current Plan expenditure has been incurred. I think real incomes have increased. It is not as if that even in the very beginning of our plan we had to place undue restraints on our consumption. Then I do not understand why this reliance on this philosophy of 'restraint on consumption' during the next Five Year Plan? I would very much like the Finance Minister to take this House into confidence as to how the Planning Commission are thinking with regard to this important matter, because, we find, in our country that if there is a slight increase in production prices fall. Recently you have heard, in this House debates on this question of fall in prices particularly in the agricultural sector. Has the production increased so much that the prices should fall so precipitately? Has the production of sugar risen so much that there should be a recession in the market. I would say, no. The point is, the incomes that the people get in this country are so low that with a slight increase in production the consumption does not keep pace. Therefore, I would suggest that if our development plan is going to be based on restraint on consumption then I think we will have to forget about any progress in our agriculture and industrial sector.

Now, I will leave this point and go to the question of financing. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has said that the main sources of taxes would be indirect taxes by means of

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excise duties and sales tax. In fact they have said:

> "It is necessary to emphasise that higher taxation of luxury articles will, by itself not produce sufficient revenue. For any substantial receipts from commodity taxation and appreciable restraint on consumption in the economy as a whole, it will be necessary to extend excise and sales taxation to the consumption of lower income groups and of goods which are commonly classed as necessaries, including several goods which are included in the Essential Goods Act under Article 286 of the Constitution."

They have also said:

> "an extension of the taxation of necessaries appears unavoidable, if significant results by way of diversion of resources for financing public investment, are to be secured."

Now, this recommendation is there. The Finance Minister also tried to implement this recommendation by a large number of proposals in the Finance Bill but what do we see? We know what great difficulties he has in seeing those proposals through, because on every commodity that you place an excise duty there is a fear of the resistance in the market. This being the position, of our indirect taxation structure—in my opinion the same is also the position of direct taxation. Therefore, howsoever you may raise the level on direct taxation, you cannot get much more than what you are getting at present, even at the highest rate of tax. According to the present proposals the rate of tax is 87·4 per cent. You can make it 90 or perhaps 92 per cent, but this will not give you hundreds of crores of rupees. What I am trying to say is that in the circumstances that are there today in our country, what you can get by direct and indirect taxation is only a marginal increase.

Therefore the question of financing our ever increasing Plan is very important. How are we going to finance our developmental expenditure? The Finance Minister has taken a sizable amount for deficit financing in the current year's budget. I am glad he has done it. But, even deficit financing is not a magic wand. It will not go on giving us results year after year indefinitely. Therefore, I would urge upon him to carefully scrutinise as to whether economy in our normal expenditure can be achieved. Apart from that, what bothers me is this kind of dilemma. On the one hand we are short of financial resources and on the other hand whatever resources are budgeted for are not being utilised. Last year we heard of the report which the Prime Minister had asked some special officer to give on the administrative and financial control so as to expedite expenditure. We do not know what has happened to that report. The Finance Minister informed the House that the various Ministries—spending Ministries—were circulated with a request to let him know as to in what particular instances the financial control of his Ministry came in the way of their incurring expenditures of the budgeted amounts. I do not know what reports he received; but, from whatever figures we have in the Budget, we find that the lapses have been almost proportionately of the same order as in the previous year's Budget.

It might be that as far as the Central Ministries are concerned, some improvement might have been achieved in incurring developmental expenditure. But what is the position in the States? I know large amounts have been sanctioned by way of loan and even by way of subsidy for the water works scheme in some of the towns in the Punjab. For two years this thing has been going on, but no progress has been made at least as far as my constituency is concerned, and why? Because the number of the officials who are going to handle this expenditure has not been increased. Perhaps the same number of Chief Engineers are there in the States as there used to be, with the result that they cannot cope up with the new development

work. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Finance Minister should also look into the machinery which is handling developmental expenditure at the State and district levels. It will not do to keep the officials at the State and district levels at the same level as they were before we started the developmental expenditure.

There is one more small point and that is with regard to areas in which we do not have developmental expenditure. There are community projects in some States in some districts. In my district there is a community project with the result that the attention of the officials who are in charge of handling this kind of expenditure is devoted all the time to that small area where the community project is going on. The ultimate result is that even the normal kind of development is not going on in the remaining areas. I can say this from my own experience. While in Sonepat development work is going on because the community project is there, in Jhajjar and Rewari even the normal work is suffering because there is no community project there. Therefore, what I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister is to make a thorough investigation into the way in which development expenditure is being handled. What is happening at present is that those areas where development expenditure is being incurred are developing while the other areas are remaining backward.

Shri Nevatia (Shahjahanpur Distt. —North *cum* Kheri—East): The amendments announced today by the Finance Minister show that he is not dogmatic and that wherever undue hardship is caused, he is prepared to give sympathetic consideration. Having said so, I would like to draw his attention to a significant portion in his Budget speech, about Union excise duties. He has said, while announcing the increase in the excise duty on sugar that "the increase in duty may also have the effect of discouraging consumption to some extent". It is true that last year sugar production went down to only a million tons and consumption was abnormal, being more than 18 lakhs tons so that a lot of sugar had to be imported. But that was last year. This year sugar production will be near about 1½ million tons, whereas consumption is likely to go down from 18 lakh tons to 15 lakh tons, at the rate of consumption during the last four months. The result is that the entire imported quantity of sugar has become surplus to the requirements of the country. It is true that some carry-over has to be allowed, but on the whole, the country has become self-sufficient in the matter of sugar supplies.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

Now, when the development council of the sugar industry has planned to increase production to nearly 22½ lakh tons, if the consumption is kept low, most of the licences given to co-operative societies in Bombay and other States will have no meaning, because the new industries which are coming up in the South will suddenly find that, while they have spent crores of rupees on constructing new factories, there is no market due to decrease in consumption. I do not say that the increase in excise duty alone will lead to a drop in consumption. There are other factors also. For example, *gur* and *khandsari* prices are low. If sugar prices do not come down, sugar consumption cannot increase to the same extent as *gur*. Before the war, sugar prices were nearly 2½ times the prices of *gur*. This year the price of *gur* is about Rs. 9 to 10 on the basis of 2½ times that price, sugar price should be about Rs. 25. But.....

Shri Altekar: What was the ratio in 1951?

Shri Nevatia: In 1951 the price of *gur* was Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 and the price of sugar only Rs. 30. That was the reason for consumption of sugar going up. The large consumption of sugar in the last two years was due to the extraordinary prices of *gur*. When the prices of *gur* come to a normal level. sugar consumption also goes down to the normal level.

My point is this. In 1931 protection was given to the sugar industry pri-

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marily to stabilise agricultural economy in U.P. and Bihar where *gur* prices had come to the low level of Rs. 2 per maund. So, it was thought necessary to divert part of the sugarcane for producing sugar, so that *gur* prices may also stabilise. That was the main reason for giving protection to the sugar industry. If sugar consumption is restricted, the result will be that more *gur* will have to be made and that will further bring down the *gur* prices. If the intention is that the Northern India States should be forced to make more *gur* by restricting sugar consumption, the object which is sought to be achieved will not materialise. The cultivator is getting very low prices for *gur* already. He is getting less than Re. 1 per maund of cane for making *gur*. He is getting Rs. 1-7-0 per maund by selling it to the factories. If sugar consumption is restricted, the result will be that *gur* prices will go down to even 12 annas per maund in terms of cane. It may be said that the law of supply and demand will take care of it, but the result will be that prices of *gur* will become unremunerative. The Finance Minister must give some consideration to U.P. and Bihar, so that there may be some cash crop for the primary producer. Sugar-cane is the best cash crop that can be grown in Northern India and to make this crop unremunerative by reducing consumption of sugar and forcing the grower to make more *gur* will not be advisable. I would suggest to the Finance Minister that there should be diversification of agricultural economy by allowing the cultivator to have some cash crops which can give him a comparatively better return in relation to the prices of wheat and rice which are staple crops. The solution does not lie in restricting consumption but by taking steps to increase consumption to a higher level. Consumption of sugar is very low in India compared to other countries. If consumption is increased, it will give some scope to the cane cultivator to divert his crop to the factories. I hope, Sir, the Finance Minister will consider this aspect and give some relief in the matter of excise duties.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Member in favour of not proceeding with the plans for expanding the manufacture of sugar?

Shri Nevatia: Sugar production must be increased. I am in favour of expanding production and consumption of sugar. That is why I am suggesting that the excise duty on sugar should not be such as to restrict consumption. There is not only this excise duty. At the State level there are other duties like cess, co-operative commission, sales-tax etc. There is a difference of Rs. 7-8-0 per maund between sugar and *gur* prices or *khandsari* due to above taxation. With this difference, naturally there will be resistance to sugar consumption and people will take more *gur* and *khandsari*. If the intention is to produce more *gur* and *khandsari* and it is decided that white sugar production should go down, I have nothing to say. But if the idea is that the consumption of factory sugar also should increase, then it is inevitable that there should not be unduly large difference between factory sugar and *gur* or *khandsari* prices. Otherwise, the factory sugar consumption will go down.

There are other aspects about the Finance Bill—about section 23A. I am glad that the Finance Minister has made it 40 per cent. instead of his original proposal of 50 per cent. Even then, I find from the papers, that the Bombay Stock Exchange had sent a memorandum to the Finance Minister that it should be continued at 25 per cent. They have given very cogent reasons for their suggestions. They had stated that it was not with a view to avoid super tax but due to various reasons for example. The managements had to get their voting power so that from the enterprise built by them at great risk they may not be ousted. They have also given many other reasons—eight or nine of them.

I am sure the hon. Finance Minister has got their memorandum. They had stated that it should be kept at 25 per cent. The Finance Minister is plugging up the other loopholes and I do not think there can be very serious objection to the same. But so far as section 23A is concerned, I may say, in the case of many factories, it has not been possible to sell in the market forty per cent. of the shares; unless Government assures that whatever shares are left unsold, the same will be taken over by them, there will be difficulty. I do not think even the co-operative unions will be able to sell 40 per cent. of their capital to the public. Then, why should a company be blamed by saying that it is not a public limited company? There should be some reasonable protection.

About the dividends, the Finance Minister had stated that if loans are given to shareholders they would be treated as dividends. I do not think there could be any objection to that clause. But the time limit of 31-3-1955 is, I think, too short. At least three more months should be given so that those who want to pay back to their company could do so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order: I want to know from the Finance Minister whether his amendment to clause 25 which is given in this list No. 5—that relates to cotton fabrics fine—will entail any increase in duty?

Shri Bansal: What is the point of order?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is a point of order; you are not the Minister.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It will be an increase.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is why I wanted to ask whether we can take notice of this amendment at all in our speeches because when Shri N. C. Chatterjee was speaking, it was pointed out to him that notice had been given by the hon. Minister of this amendment, and therefore, he must accept that the amendment will be there. Is this amendment in order? That is what I ask. Is it in order, not having been certified?

Mr. Chairman: Would the Finance Minister clarify it?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: To my knowledge, it has to be certified before it is passed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If it is not in order, then we need not take notice of it. At the time of notice, the certificate must be given.

Mr. Chairman: This will be considered when the clause-by-clause discussion comes. I do not see how the hon. Member can raise a point of order now. The amendment has not been moved.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The amendment need not be moved. Notice of the amendment must be accompanied by the certificate.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): If the certificate has not yet come, at the time of moving the amendment the certificate will surely be available.

Mr. Chairman: I do not see that there is a point of order now, and I do not think the time of the House should be wasted on this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The rule says like this that if you want to give notice to move an amendment this certificate would be necessary. If you hold it is not necessary, it is all right.

Mr. Chairman: No. Until the amendment is moved I do not think it is necessary.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): I would like to make a few general observations before saying something about the provisions of the Finance Bill. I do not share the pessimism of those who see nothing but frustration and gloom in the country all round. I think that the progress under the Five Year Plan in

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our country has really been remarkable and it has laid solid foundation for building a New India. The transitional period is always difficult. But I have no doubt in my mind that when all these huge multi-purpose projects and various other developmental projects are commissioned into full working, the face of the country is going to be changed. That being so, I fully share the excitement of the Prime Minister when he says that everybody who sees the country's progress in its real perspective should be able to realise the tremendous progress that is being achieved all round. That, however, does not mean that we do not have still a very long and hard road to traverse. I realise that our progress so far has not made any appreciable impact either on our unemployment problem or on the standard of living of our people. And it is in that direction that I am looking forward that the Second Five Year Plan will be able to achieve greater results.

I would now like to draw the attention of the Government and the Finance Minister to certain reports that have appeared in the press about the Second Five Year Plan and to certain disappointing features of the Plan which is now being discussed between the Planning Commission and the Panel of Economic Advisers.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I point out, Madam, that this is only a draft plan framed which is being circulated to the State Governments and the Central Ministries? It seems very inappropriate for the House to spend time on what is a draft put out for the observations of the various sections and the various Ministries concerned.

Shri K. K. Basu: It may be an unofficial draft, but from that we can forestall the mind of the framers and see in what line they are moving.

Shri G. D. Somani: My approach to this unofficial draft, if it is correct, is this. If that is the way in which the mind of the Planning Commission and the Government is working, I think it is absolutely appropriate that we should draw the attention of Government at least to some important disappointing features of the Plan, and before it is too late and before it is circulated to the Panel of Economic Advisers, Government should take note of certain features of the Plan which leave much to be altered.

Mr. Chairman: This, I understand from the Finance Minister, is only a draft plan. Why does he waste time on that?

Shri G. D. Somani: I am not wasting time. My whole proposition is this, that if our country is to march forward to prosperity under the Five Year Plan, then certain broad objectives must be before the Government well in time. And I think under the Finance Bill anything and everything can be talked of. Therefore it is really very appropriate on my part to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to certain figures which have appeared in the press about the development that is envisaged in the Five Year Plan.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: On a point of order, can anything and everything be talked in this House? Is that correct?

Shri K. K. Basu: There is no restriction. Otherwise, you will have to be silenced.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think there is any point of order.

Shri G. D. Somani: The size of the plan as is indicated is something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5600 crores. I submit that this does not go far enough. This does no meet the requirements of our economic situation. If really we are to proceed at a pace which will meet the requirements of our situation, the Government and the Planning Commission will have to think in much bolder

and more ambitious terms. May I in this connection draw the attention of the Government to the plan that has been submitted by the Federation which envisages a capital outlay of the order of Rs. 7200 crores. I need not go into the details. But, one specific point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. I find there is a provision of Rs. 400 crores for industrial development in the private sector in this frame of a plan which has been circulated. Out of this sum of Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 200 crores go to cottage and small scale industries. That means that an investment of the order of about Rs. 200 crores is envisaged for the organised industries against a provision of Rs. 600 crores in the First Five Year Plan. I think that this is something very important to which the attention of the Government should be drawn. If they are thinking that the private sector investment in the industrial development under the whole of the Second Five Year Plan should be of the order of Rs. 200 crores, this is something which really is out of tune with our present requirements and something which requires to be drastically revised. I made this reference because I was really surprised to see that while so far as the public sector is concerned, Government have raised the outlay from Rs. 94 crores under the First Five Year Plan, to about Rs. 1000 crores, in the private sector the investment is sought to be drastically restricted. Here is a sector which is in a position to deliver the goods and do something more economically and efficiently, I see no reason why the targets under the Second Five Year Plan should be drastically revised in a downward direction rather than be expanded to the requirements of the situation. I hope, therefore, that before this frame of a plan is circulated or taken into consideration by the House at the final stage, the House as well as the other sections of the community will be consulted so that they can give their considered views on various aspects of our planning.

Having made these observations about the size of the Plan, especially about the private sector and the contribution which is envisaged under the Second Plan, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some of the provisions of the Finance Bill. I am very glad that the Finance Minister kept an open mind. He saw various deputations. He got the various representations properly examined and he has announced today a lot of changes by way of relaxations or modifications as required by various industries. These are all welcome as far as they go. Taking first the section 23A, so far as private companies are concerned, I agree with the observations made by the Finance Minister and I have nothing more to say except that so far as it had been made applicable to the loans outstanding, retrospectively, the provision requires reconsideration. But, my main purpose is to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the public manufacturing companies. Here, all along, we have been told that the stake of the managing agents in these companies is so small that it should be increased, and that the various managing agents were frittering away the resources of the companies by paying handsome dividends and by not conserving the amount to be ploughed back for industrial development and expansion of these companies. These provisions, as they have been introduced in the Finance Bill, go in my opinion exactly contrary to the intentions and policies of Government in these directions.

So far as these public companies are concerned, it is not a question of deliberately doing anything to escape the super-tax or to act in any way whereby Government revenues might be affected. I think if the hon. Finance Minister goes into the accounts of the various industrial concerns, he will be satisfied that there has not been any serious statistics to show that any of these public companies have been deliberately paying lower dividend to escape taxes. If anything, the charge has always been

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that these companies have been paying much more liberal dividends and thereby frittering away their resources. So, so far as these public industrial undertakings are concerned, I think there is a genuine case for totally exempting them. Of course, the raising of the limit from 50 to 60 per cent has been in the welcome direction, and the appointment of the board of referees also will be of some relief. But in my opinion the Finance Minister could have gone a little further and exempted totally the public limited companies as has been pointed out by the preceding speaker Shri Nevatia on the lines suggested by the Bombay Stock Exchange which to say the least is not the champion of these big industrial concerns but which has placed the facts in their proper perspective.

Finally, a word about the excise duties on cotton textiles. So far as today's announcement goes, I have nothing much to complain, because on the one hand the Finance Minister has been good enough to give some reduction for superfine, and on the other he has made an upward readjustment so far as fine is concerned, and so far as the cess on handloom varieties is concerned. So there is nothing much to be said one way or the other. The only thing I want to submit in this connection is that these frequent changes in excise duties do dislocate and disturb the working of the cloth market and therefore there should be a sort of stability. As a matter of fact even in the classification itself, the Finance Minister has announced certain changes today. At the time of the Budget he had announced only two categories, and today he has again reverted to four categories. I have nothing much to grumble about these four categories which have been mentioned today, but what I want to submit is that the changes in regard to cotton textiles, such as reclassification, readjustment of duties etc. have been far too many, and I wish that there is some serious attempt to see that there is some sort of stability so that the market is not disturbed off and on by these frequent changes.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सब से पहले मैं आनरेबुल फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्हों ने सारे कंट्री की आवाज़ सुन कर बहुत सी चीज़ों के बारे में रिऐडजस्टमेंट किया है और कई ऐसी चीज़ें की हैं कि जो छोटी छोटी दस्तकारियां थीं उन को तबाही से बचा लिया है । खास तौर पर मैं पेन्ट्स और वार्निशेज़ के बारे में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं और जिन के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आज ही हाउस में एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था और जिस को आनरेबुल फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अमलन मंज़ूर किया है । मुझे ज़रा सा वूलन्स कपड़े के बारे में अर्ज़ करना है जिस में पांच पावर लूम्स के बारे में एग्ज़ेम्पशन दिया गया है । मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि जहां पर २४ पावर लूम्स हैं वहां पर एग्ज़ेम्पशन देना चाहिये क्योंकि आर्टिफ़िशियल सिल्क ऐंड रेयन्स में पहले जो इस तरह का एग्ज़ेम्पशन दिया गया है, उस में २५ लूम्स का ज़िक्र था । मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि अगर २४ लूम्स ज्यादा हैं तो यह ५ लूम्स बहुत कम हैं और इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस को जितना मुनासिब समझें उतना कर दें, लेकिन ५ लूम्स तो बहुत कम हैं । इस को छोड़ कर और अब इस की सारी बाक़ी बातों को, रुपये पैसे, कारखाने और दूसरी सब चीज़ों का ज़िक्र छोड़ कर, मैं फ़ाइनेंस बिल के मौक़े पर इस फ़ाइनेंस के झगड़े से निकल कर आनरेबुल फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से चन्द और बातें अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं ।

अव्वल तो इस ज़िम्न में मैं जो अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को एक अर्सा हुआ वायदा फ़रमाय कि

एक ला कमिशन मुक़र्रर किया जायगा लेकिन अभी तक वह ला कमिशन मुक़र्रर नहीं हुआ है और मुझ को डर यह है कि जब तक आप ला कमिशन मुक़र्रर नहीं करेंगे, रोज रोज हाउस के अन्दर और कंट्री के अन्दर ऐसी बातें होती जा रही हैं और जिस की कि वजह से लोगों में बेचैनी पैदा होती जाती है ।

अभी तक हम को १२४ (ए) और १५३ (ए) की सही तारीफ़ मालूम नहीं है । पहले इन सब चीजों को हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया था कि यह गलत है, मास्टर तारा सिंह के केस में । उस के बाद हम ऐमेन्डिंग बिल लाये और उस को रेस्टोर कर दिया कि वह चीजें दुरुस्त हैं जब तक फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट हम ने जो ऐमेन्डमेन्ट किया है उस की लाइट में न देखे । इस के माने यह हैं कि जहां तक आज पीनल ला का सवाल है, हमें पता नहीं कि हम कहां ठहरे हुए हैं । मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं और आज फिर अर्ज करता हूं कि सारे लाज का ऐडैप्टेशन होना चाहिये था । मैं जानता हूं कि यह बहुत मुश्किल चीज है, लेकिन जब आप ने यह मौक़ा लिया है और ला कमिशन मुक़र्रर कर रहे हैं और एविडेन्स ऐक्ट और ला आफ क्राइम्स को उन के सुपुर्द कर रहे हैं तब मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि राज्य सभा में बहुत वक्त जाया फ़ौजदारी पर जाया करने की जरूरत नहीं है । इस क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को, जोकि आज न तीतर है और न बटेर है, आप ठीक कीजिये । उस में बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन को दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है । पुराना क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड जो था वह एक वन होल था । जब उस में तब्दीली करते हैं और नई बातें आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो आज उस को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है । आप उस को जो ला कमिशन बन रहा है उस के सुपुर्द कर दीजिये ।

इसी तरह मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज सुबह आप ने स्पीच सुनी थी जिस के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अब यह कोशिश हो रही है कि बर्डेन आफ प्रूफ एक्यूज्ड पर डाला जाय । इसी तरह की बहुत सी बातें करने की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं, लेकिन जब आप ला कमिशन बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उन के सुपुर्द यह काम कीजिये कि हमारी सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की स्टेट के वास्ते जिस तरह के कानूनों की जरूरत हो, उस के मुताबिक हमारे काननों को ठीक कर दें । इसलिये जहां तक ला कमिशन के बनाने के बारे में अमल करने का सवाल है उसे आप जल्दी से जल्दी कर दें ताकि अपने कानूनों को ठीक करने में हम उन की मदद ले सकें ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह जेल कमिशन के बारे में है । ३० वर्ष से ज्यादा हो गये जबकि एक इंडियन सेन्ट्रल जेल्स एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठी थी और उस ने हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत सी अच्छी अच्छी बातें की थीं । उस के बाद हर एक प्राविन्स में जेल एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठी और वह इस मामले में गई कि जेलों की हालत को कैसे दुरुस्त किया जाय । आज दुनियां के अन्दर जो क्रिमिनालोजी है, डिटेक्शन का जो तरीका है और जो जेल रूल्स हैं वह इसलिये हैं कि मौजूदा थ्योरी के अनुसार जुर्म करने वाला जुर्म करने की बीमारी से ऐसा करने पर मजबूर होता है, उस का इलाज करना है, और उसे किस तरह से किया जाय । आज यह साइंस बहुत आगे बढ़ गई है । थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ, जब मैं पंजाब जेल एन्क्वायरी कमेटी का चेअरमैन था तब मुझे जेलों के मामले में, जोकि एक बहुत दकीक मामला था, जाना पड़ा था । मैं यह देख कर हैरान हो गया

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कि जहां हमारी सरकारें लाखों रुपये जेलों पर खर्च करती हैं, वहां जेल के प्रिजनर्स से जो आमदनी होती है वह इतनी नामाकूल होती है कि जिस की कोई इन्तहा नहीं। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट जेलों पर ४० लाख रुपये के करीब खर्च करती है जबकि जेल के एक कैदी से कुल आमदनी ४ रु० २½ आ० पहले होती रही है। इसी तरह मैं ने देखा कि पुलिस में हफ्ता मनाया जाता है जिस के अन्दर लोगों को जबर्दस्ती पकड़ लिया जाता है। वह लोग वहां पर मुफ्त की रोटी खाते हैं और कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं। इसी तरह जो अन्डर ट्रायल प्रिजनर्स होते हैं उन से भी काम नहीं लिया जाता है। उन से काम न लेना जायज नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि हर रोज मिनिस्टर साहबान डिगनिटी आफ लेबर की बात करते हुए कहते हैं कि काम करने की आदत डालो, लेकिन जितने अन्डर ट्रायल्स और सिम्पुल इम्प्रिजनमेंट वाले लोग होते हैं उन पर कोई लायबिलिटी नहीं होती है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की और बहुत सी प्राब्लेम्स जेल के मुताल्लिक देश में मौजूद हैं, और वक्त आ गया है कि फ़ौरन एक जेल कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाय, आल इंडिया जेल कमिशन, ताकि उस से हम जो वाजिब व मुनासिब हो वह करा सकें।

इसी तरह से पुलिस कमिशन के बनने का भी वक्त आ गया है। एक वेलफेअर स्टेट में अगर लोग पुलिस वालों से डरें तो यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है, या उन पर भरोसा न करें, यह भी बहुत बुरी चीज है। पुलिस वाले डाकुओं को जिन्दा पकड़ कर मुकदमे न चलायें, बल्कि इन्डेस्क्रिमिनेटली मार दें, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। अब सख्त जरूरत है कि पुलिस के थर्ड डिगरी मेथड्स खत्म हों, डिटेक्शन की कार्रवाई अच्छी हो और पुलिस वाले जो माल एडजस्टमेंट हैं उन पर पूरी खबरदारी रक्खें। इसलिये अब बहुत अर्सा हो गया है, हम को आजादी मिले सात वर्ष हो गये हैं, अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम पूरी पूरी कोशिश करें कि पुलिस के अन्दर सारे मामले ठीक हों।

मैं पिछले कई सालों से आप की खिदमत में फैमीन कोड के बारे में कहता आया हूं इसलिये बहुत ज्यादा इस बारे में अर्ज नहीं करूंगा। किसी कदर गवर्नमेंट ने फैमीन कोड में दुरुस्ती की है, अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट रुपया देना चाहती है तो उस का किसी कदर ठीक इस्तेमाल होता है। जो पुराने टैस्ट वर्क्स होते थे जो कि फ़ैमीन रिलीफ के लिये चलाये जाते थे, उन में मैं ने देखा है कि लोग दस दस मील जाते थे और उन को ६ पैसे मजदूरी मिलती थी। आज देश के किसी न किसी कोने में फ़ैमीन पड़ा ही रहता है, फ़ैमीन के वक्त लोगों की जो हालत होती है वह बहुत नागुफ्ताबेह है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो पुराना फ़ैमीन कोड है उस को उठा कर फेंक दिया जाय और नया फ़ैमीन कोड हमारे मुल्क के लिये मुरत्तब किया जाय। मैं दो तीन सालों से हमेशा फाइनेंस बिल के मौके पर यह अर्ज करता चला आ रहा हूं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक तवज्जह नहीं की।

इस के अलावा मैं आज एक नई चीज अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मेरे लिये तो खैर वह नई नहीं है, बहुत पुरानी चीज है, लेकिन सरकार की खिदमत में नये तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। यहां रोज हाउस में गाय पर झगड़ा चलता रहता है, कान्स्टिट्यूशन की आर्टिकल्ज की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती और गुस्से व जोश में आ कर हमारे

फ़ाइम मिनिस्टर साहब दफा ४८ के खिलाफ रोज कह जाते हैं जिस पर देश को वाजिब एतराज है। आर्टीकल ४८ की रू से गोवध का निरोध सरकार का फर्ज है चाहे वह सेन्ट्रल हो या प्रान्त की। लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं कि गाय की बात कही नहीं कि पालिटिक्स की बात बन जाती है। मैं इस झगड़े में आज नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि कैट्ल वेल्थ की तरफ तवज्जह दीजिये। इस मामले में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती और किसी का नुक्ता निगाह इस में फ़र्क नहीं करता। गवर्नमेंट भी यह चाहती है, हम भी यही चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट इस पर लाखों रूपये खर्च करती है कि हमारी कैट्ल वेल्थ इम्प्रूव हो।

एक गाय जो आज दो, चार सेर दूध देती है वह आइन्दा १५, २० सेर दूध देने लग जाये, इस में मुझ में और गवर्नमेंट में कोई इख्तलाफ नहीं है। मैं पिछली दफा पंडित जी की स्पीच सुन कर हैरान हो गया। वह बहुत दुःखी थे कि बैल पहले जो बोझ खींचते थे वह आज नहीं खींच पाते हैं। यह खाली पंडित जी की ही राय नहीं है, स्टेटिस्टिक्स हमें बतलाते हैं कि गायों और बैलों में डेटेरिआरेशन आ गया है। मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह किसी भी नेशनल डिजास्टर से कम नहीं है अगर हमारे जानवरों और इन्सानों में डेटेरिआरेशन आ जाय। इस की तरफ बहुत कम तवज्जह दी जाती है। मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है जब मैं देखता हूं कि गायों के वध के सवाल को छोड़ कर जिन्दा गायों की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। गायों के खराब बच्चे पैदा होने बन्द हो जायें, इसलिये अच्छे से अच्छे सांड बनें, इस की तरफ भी सरकार की कोई तवज्जह नहीं होती है। पिछली दफा एक करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने दिये थे गोसदनों के वास्ते और तीन करोड़ रुपये प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने गायों और बैलों की नस्ल अच्छी करने के वास्ते दिये थे, दो एक अच्छी अच्छी स्कीमें भी बनी थीं, जैसे आर्टिफिशल इन्सेमिनेशन वगैरह की, इन को मैं जानता हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि म उस की वैल्यू कम करूं या उस को सराहूं नहीं। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि जो कुछ प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने चाहा था, यह हाउस चाहता है, उतना नहीं हुआ। यहां पर प्लैनिंग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी, उस पर मुझे याद है हाउस ने एक नोट आफ सेन्सर रक्खा और मेरी दरख्वास्त पर एक राइडर ऐड कर दिया कि इस पशुधन की तरक्की के मामले पर आइन्दा ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जाये। स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो लोग काम करते हैं उन में मालूम नहीं क्या झगड़े रहते हैं। स्टेट्स वाले तो मिनिस्ट्री के झगड़े में और दूसरे झगड़ों में उलझे रहते हैं। नेशन के वेलफेअर की तरफ उन की तवज्जह नहीं है। अगर आप सही तरीके पर काम करना चाहते हैं तो आप एक मिनिस्टर या स्टेट मिनिस्टर अथवा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर खास तौर पर मवेशियों के वास्ते रखिये, उन के लिये अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम कीजिये। अगर आज किसी अलहदा मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत है तो वह इस काम के लिये है। जैसे आप का आई० सी० ए० आर० है उसी तरह से आप आई० वी० ए० आर० कायम कीजिये। यह तजवीज मेरी नई नहीं है कुछ अर्सा हुआ आनरेबल श्री मुन्शी साहब ने अपनी एक स्पीच में फरमाया था कि जैसे आई० सी० ए० आर० है, उसी तरह से जानवरों के लिये कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन होना चाहिये। किदवई साहब ने उस को दोहराया गोसदन कौंसिल के मौके पर और अब श्री जैन ने भी उस की ताईद की है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला तय नहीं होगा जब तक आप इस के लिये एक अलहदा मिनिस्ट्री कायम नहीं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करेंगे जो सारे देश के अन्दर इस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दे । यह नेशनल वेलफेअर की बात है, यह मेरे जैसे आजिज़ आदमी की आवाज है जिस ने एकानमिक बेसिस पर दफा ४८ कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली से मंजूर करवाई थी, यह कह कर कि मैं किसी मजहब के बेसिस पर नहीं चाहता बल्कि एकानमिक्स के बेसिस पर इस को चाहता हूं । अगर आप जानवरों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देंगे तो आप की सारी स्कीमें धरी रह जायेंगी । जो जानवर आप को २३०० करोड़ रुपया सालाना आमदनी देते हैं, उन की तरफ आप देखिये कि आप क्या खर्च करते हैं तो आप हैरान रह जायेंगे । मैं मामूली तौर पर नहीं, बड़े ज़ोर से कहता हूं कि मेहरबानी कर के इस बात की तरफ तवज्जह दीजिये और ऐसी एक नई मिनिस्ट्री यहां पर कायम कीजिये जो खास तौर से इसी तरफ तवज्जह दे और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मवेशियों की भलाई का इन्तज़ाम सरअंजाम दे ।

मैं आप की तवज्जह एक और मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सी सोशल खराबियां हैं, इस देश के अन्दर कई एक ऐसी टेन्डेन्सीज़ और ट्रेन्ड्स बन गये हैं कि अगर आप ने उन को दूर नहीं किया तो मुझे डर है कि हम ने जो आज़ादी हासिल की है कहीं वह ऐसी खतरनाक बातों से खत्म न हो जाय । इस वास्ते मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं मैं तकरीबन पांच साल से आप की खिदमत में सोशल रिफार्म के बारे में कहता आ रहा हूं कि एक सोशल वेलफेअर की मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाय । आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि आज के दिन भी, सन् १९५५ में लाखों शादियां इस देश में छोटी उम्र की होती हैं । आप शायद यकीन न करें क्योंकि आप को रूरल एरियाज़ का तजुर्बा नहीं है लेकिन मेरे कितने ही दोस्त जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, मेरी ताईद करेंगे कि लाखों शादियां आज भी इस किस्म की होती हैं ।

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा (जिला मेरठ—दक्षिण) : बुढ़ापे की भी होती हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बुढ़ापे की भी होती हैं लेकिन बहुत थोड़ी होती हैं । मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं कि यह शादियां भी नहीं होनी चाहियें । मैं अपने दोस्त से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि ऐसी शादियों को भी रोकना चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा और कितने ही सोशल रिफार्म्स के काम आज पड़े हुए हैं । अछूतों और गैर अछूतों का झगड़ा कायम है । इस के बारे में स्टेट्स के अन्दर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है । इसी तरह के कितने ही और झगड़े हैं जोकि तय होने को पड़े हुए हैं । मैं आप का ध्यान एक और तरफ जोकि इस से इंटरलिंक्ड ही है ले जाना चाहता हूं । इस देश के अन्दर एक वक्त था जब हिन्दुस्तान आल इंडिया लीडर पैदा करता था । महाराज तिलक, गोखले, महात्मा गांधी, श्री सी० आर० दास, लाला लाजपत राय, श्री श्रीनिवास आयंगर जैसे कितने ही लीडर हिन्दुस्तान ने पैदा किये । इस तरह के कितने ही नाम मैं बता सकता हूं जिन को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के शहर और गांवों वाले जानते थे । क्योंकि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट चली गई है इसलिये आल इंडिया लीडर्स बनने भी खत्म हो चुके हैं । अब जो लीडर हैं उन में से चन्द एक को छोड़ कर बाकियों के नाम बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम हैं । पंडित नेहरू को छोड़ कर, पंडित पंत को छोड़ कर—मुझे तो शक है कि बंगाल में

कोई मजायरा पंडित पन्त को जानता भी है या उन के नाम से वाकिफ है—हमें कोई भी आल इंडिया लीडर नजर नहीं आते । आज जब मैं आसाम और बंगाल की तरफ नजर दौड़ाता हूं तो यह देख कर मुझे बहुत ज्यादा दुःख होता है कि आसामी लोग बंगाली लोगों पर हमला करें और उन को वहां से कूच बिहार या किसी और दूसरी जगह भगायें । यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस को कि देख कर हमारी नजरें शर्म से झुक जाती हैं । अगर यह बात वहां पर न हुई हो तो इस को जान कर मुझे बेहद खुशी होगी । लेकिन मैं आसाम गया और मैं ने खुद वहां देखा कि कैसा सलूक बाहर वालों के साथ किया जाता है । जो सलूक वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज के साथ किया गया उस को मैं अभी तक भूला नहीं हूं । यहां से हमारी सरकार ने एक लाख रुपया रिफ्यूजीज में बांटने के लिये भेजा लेकिन आसाम ग़वर्नमेंट ने एक रुपया भी उन को नहीं दिया । जब जमीन का सवाल आया तो वह भी बगैर कीमत इन लोगों को नहीं दी गई । मुझे सिर्फ आसाम और बंगाल से ही शिकायत नहीं है । आज पंजाब में ही जा कर देख लीजिये जो कुछ रिआरगेनाइज़ेशन स्कीम के बारे में सिखों और हिन्दुओं के बीच अमृतसर में क्या हो रहा है । आज किसी भी इलाके में जा कर देखिये यही हालत है । तो मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो आज़ादी हमें कई सौ वर्षों के बाद हासिल हुई है वह जो यह छोटे छोटे प्राविशियल झगड़े हैं मुझे तो डर लगता है कि उन के कारण कहीं वह चली न जाय । आज मुझे कोई ऐसा लीडर नजर नहीं आता जिस को कि मैं आल इंडिया लीडर कह सकूं । आज हम लोग गुडविल मिशन्स पर रूस जाते हैं, चीन जाते हैं और ऐसे और कई मुल्कों में जाते हैं मगर क्या आप ने इसी तरह की कोई मिशन्स बिहार या आंध्र या बंगाल जाते देखे हैं ? इस हाउस के अन्दर लोग तीन तीन ज़बानें जानते हैं, संस्कृत जानते हैं, अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और अपने प्रोविंस की भाषा जानते हैं लेकिन क्या कोई ऐसा मेम्बर है जोकि तीन प्रोविंसों की ज़बानें बोल सकता हो ? आज मुझ में यह ताकत नहीं है कि मैं आन्ध्र में जा कर उन लोगों को यह कह सकूं कि मैं तुम्हारा भाई हूं और तुम्हारी जबान में सन्देश देने आया हूं । तो इसलिये आज जो चीज़ हमें करनी चाहिये और हमारी गवर्नमेंट को करनी चाहिये वह है प्रोविंशियल इंटेग्रेशन । यह प्रोविंशियल इंटेग्रेशन इतनी जबर्दस्त होनी चाहिये कि जिस के अन्दर हम यह महसूस करें कि हम सब एक मुल्क के बाशिन्दे हैं । कल को खुदा न करें हमारे जो दो चार पुराने लीडर हैं वे चल बसें तो मुझे तो ऐसा कोई लीडर नजर नहीं आता जोकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को युनाइटिड रख सके । आर्मी को लाने दीजिये । उस में तो सारा इंडिया रिप्रिज़ेंटिड है । लेकिन सिविल के बारे में मुझे यह देख कर दुख होता है कि कोई भी प्रोविंसिस के अन्दर जाकर प्रोविंशयल इंटेग्रेशन के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहता । इलेक्शन के अन्दर कुछ लोग दूसरे प्रोविंसिस के अन्दर चले गये यह काफी नहीं है । लोगों को कुछ ऐसे नेशनल लीडर्स की जरूरत है जोकि मुसीबत के अन्दर सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक रख सकें । ऐसे कोई लीडर आज मेरी नजर में तो नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी आप से दरख्वास्त है कि अगर कुछ ऐसी तजवीजें सोची जायें जिस के प्रोविंशयल इंटेग्रेशन हो, कुछ आदमी एक प्रोविंस से दूसरे प्रोविंस में जायें, वहां जा कर रहें, वहां के हालात को देखें, उन के साथ भाई चारा कायम करें तो इस से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जब अपनी अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी का जिक्र करें, अपने

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अपने प्रोविंस का जिक्र करें उस वक्त उन प्रोविन्सिस का भी जरूर जिक्र करें जो हमारी हमदर्दी के मुस्तहक हैं । उन के वास्ते भी उन को उतनी ही फोर्स के साथ बोलना चाहिये जितनी फोर्स से कि वे अपनी कांस्टिट्युएंसी के लिये या अपने प्रोविंस के लिये बोलते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. With reference to Shri U. M. Trivedi's point of order, I am to inform the House that intimation has already been received that the President has recommended the moving and consideration of the amendments given notice of by the Finance Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know when this intimation was received? We were not sure of the position, when the Finance Minister spoke.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I said I thought it has been certified. I was perplexed by the lack of announcement.

Mr. Chairman: The Finance Minister has already pointed out that.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं आप की इजाजत से जो कुछ मैं ने अर्ज किया है उस को एक मिनट में दोहरा देना चाहता हूं । सब से पहली बात जो मैं ने अर्ज की वह यह थी कि जैसाकि वायदा किया गया है कि एक ला कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जायगा, उस को जल्दी से जल्दी मुकर्रर किया जाय ताकि देश के अन्दर शान्ति हो । जैसेकि आप बहुत ज्यादा रुपया तरक्की के कामों में खर्च कर रहे हैं मेरा ख्याल है कि इस के बनाने से जो फायदा होगा वह ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस से कि बाद में आप को पछताना पड़े । ला एंड आर्डर को टाप प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये और इसी वास्ते मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि एक ला कमिशन जल्दी से जल्दी मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं ने अर्ज की वह एक नई बात थी और मैं ने चाहा था कि एक जेल कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय ।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं ने अर्ज की वह एक पुलिस कमिशन मुकर्रर किये जाने के बारे में थी ।

चौथी बात जो मैं ने कही वह फैमिन कोड में तबदीली के बारे में थी ।

इन बातों के इलावा मैं ने यह भी अर्ज किया कि एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या स्टेट मिनिस्टर अथवा मिनिस्टर कैटल वेलफेयर के वास्ते आप अलहदा मुकर्रर करें । अगर आप चाहें तो आप इस डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के अन्डर ही रख सकते हैं लेकिन एक मिनिस्टर या स्टेट या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर इस काम के लिये अलहदा हो जोकि कैट्ल वेलफेयर को छोड़ कर और किसी काम की तरफ तवज्जह न दे ।

मैं ने यह भी मांग की है कि एक सोशल रिफार्म्स मिनिस्टरी या सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टरी बनाई जाय । मेरी यह मांग बहुत देर से चलती आ रही है । इस वक्त शेड्यल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । १० साल के लिये इन को जो रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है उस में से छः साल तो खत्म हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिये हम कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठा सके हैं । हमारा यह फ़र्ज है कि हम इन को इन १० सालों में उस पैमाने पर ले आयें जिस पैमाने पर लाने का हम ने वायदा किया है अब जो चार पांच साल रह गये हैं हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम जितनी तरक्की मुम्किन हो कर डालें । इसलिये मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया था और अब मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि इन अगले चार सालों में जितनी भी नौकरियां हों और जिन के लिये कि ये लोग

फिट समझे जायें इन को दे दी जायें और एक भी ऐसी नौकरी अपर क्लासिस को न दी जाय । इस के साथ ही साथ जितनी भी जमीनें सरकार के पास हैं और जो तोड़ी जा चुकी हैं वे भी इन लोगों को दे दी जायें । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो रियायतें इन को अब मिली हुई हैं वे और वक्त के लिये बढ़ानी पड़ेंगी और आप यह भी नहीं कह सकेंगे कि जो कुछ आप इनके लिये कर सकते थे आप ने किया है ।

आखिर में मैं ने अर्ज किया कि जहां तक हो सके प्रोविंशयल इंटेग्रेशन के बारे में गौर किया जाना चाहिये । मैं देखता हूं कि बोर्डर एरियाज की तरफ न तो लोकल गवर्नमेंट ध्यान देती है और न ही पूरी एहतियात यहां से होती है । मैं आसाम में गया और यह चीज वहां देखी । पंजाब को तो मैं जानता ही हूं और वहां पर भी यही हालत है आप ने देखा कि पिछले दिनों यहां पर आप के २० मिनिस्टरों के होते हुए, उस वक्त बीस ही मिनिस्टर थे, ५ लाख आदमी पाकिस्तान से आसाम के अन्दर दाखिल हो गये । उस के लिये हम ने ला बनाया, वह ला अभी तक कायम है । लेकिन वह मुसलमान यहीं मौजूद हैं जिन को निकालने का सवाल था । इसी तरह से बोर्डर पर पूरी तवज्जह नहीं हो रही है । अगर आप का एक ऐसा मिनिस्टर होगा जो प्राविंशियल इंटेग्रेशन को करेगा और इन सब चीजों को देखेगा तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि लोगों में ताकत आ जायगी और वे हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार सिपाही बन जायेंगे और खुद अपना इंतिजाम कर लेंगे । इस से लोगों में जान आ जायगी ।

5 P.M.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore) *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: It is 5 o'clock. He may start tomorrow.

We will resume the discussion tomorrow.

The House adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 19th April, 1955.

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